IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE

Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56.163.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .. 14 DAYS.

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
17th Jan.	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA.....	11000
24th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	..
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ..	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	..
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ..	10000
*29th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	..
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA.....	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

• INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	394 or	195	691 or	342-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	949-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7457	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7814	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
‡City of Marseilles	8399	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	25th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
‡City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30 h Oct	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5445	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov.
‡ City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5421	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
‡City of Marseilles	8390	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Except ing the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st cl is Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	705	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd tscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Stewart Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2,181	Friday 16th Jan.	6 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon 19th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D & C.M
Dwarka	1,635	Thurs. 22nd Jan.	9 a. m.	‡ C M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,635 tons, on Thursday 22nd January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
•Pundua	3305	Thursday 22nd Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	„ 5th Feb
•Palamcotta	3413	„ 19th „
†Purnea	3206	„ 5th Mar.

•Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th January, 1914.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do subscribed	„ 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—34, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 33,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Liaoyang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Graz	3905	D. Mandich ..	1st Feb.
Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
Bregenz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis...	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra ...	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
*Semiramis...	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad...	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg.....	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
*Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva ..	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts ...	5990	S. Cliunak..	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva ..	1st Aug.

*Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back ..	„ 750
„ London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
„ London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back ..	„ 525
„ London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY. LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs, 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back ..	„ 675
„ London via Trieste	„ 529 to 594†
„ London via Trieste and back .	„ 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich.	7th Feb.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi.... 4,500..... March, 1914.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 420.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans,

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son:

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS

BANK STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co, SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

4 Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906;

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI, of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

88, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping.
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG, Agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		„ Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance post free.

FOR OUT-DOOR MEN,

STRAP WATCHES

are a convenience if not a necessity

FOR MOTORING, GOLFING, HUNTING, FISHING, SAILING AND RIDING, POLO, TENNIS, ROWING, WALKING.

If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 32B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward F. Sion Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows :—

On the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of).
On the East by properties bearing New Survey No. 2100 (pa t of) and New Survey Nos. 2109, 2111 and 2113.
On the South by property bearing New Survey No. 2114, and
On the West by Bhoiwada Road and Naigaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Parlanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, A Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 154 dated 1911-1913) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board,
Bombay, 12th January, 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the abnormal conditions of the Piece-goods trade now prevailing, the Port Trust will, as a temporary and special measure and until further notice, undertake the removal of Bales, etc., from any berth in the Docks to the Warehouses West of Manson Road at a CHARGE of 2 ANNAS PER BALE ADDITIONAL to the Removing and Storage charges under the Warehouse Scale of Rates.

This arrangement does not apply to Wari Bundar Warehouse.

By Order,
J. A. CHERRY,
Superintendent.
14th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Surat Municipality FOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS, at Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance per month. Applicants must be qualified according to Bombay Government Resolution No. 4090 dated 28th May, 1913, that is, they must have a certificate of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyor's Class Bombay. Applications received upto 10th February, 1914.

Apply to the undersigned.

By Order,
A. M. GANDHI,
Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 13th January, 1914.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3 Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 21st January 1914, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), for the following purposes:—

(1). To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May, last.

(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3). To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(4). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1914.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TOOLS and GENERAL HARDWARE, required by the O. and R. Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock noon on Monday, the 16th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tools and General Hardware."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. and R. Railway.
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM MATERIALS, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods, required by the O. and R. State Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1914 to the 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs.3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock on Friday the 13th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the supply of Uniform materials, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway.
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

WATSONIAN CLUB OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club, will be held in PYRKES APOLLO HOTEL, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 8 P.M. All Members desirous of being present are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary

G. T. STUART MILNE,
Bank of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000 What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

AMUSEMENTS.

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(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)

TO-NIGHT

THURSDAY, 15th JANUARY.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will produce for the first time in Bombay

Bernard Shaw's

well-known Comedy

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

The only play with a Dentist as hero.
IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST:

Fergus Crampton...Major Watson, R.E., V.C.
Bohun, K. C. ....Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.
Finch McComas ...Capt. Meade.
The Waiter .....Mr. M. N. Hogg.
Valentine (the dentist) .....Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Clandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R.E.
Parlour Maid .....Mrs. Hawtrey.
Mrs. Clandon .....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Clandon.....Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Gloria Clandon ....Mrs. Binning.

Overture at 9-20 P. M. precisely.

EVERY EVENING.

Box office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s

Reserved Seats Rs. 5, 4, and 3. Gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors half price.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).

O.S.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,

G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

SECOND TO NONE WHISKY

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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We have the Pleasure to Present

THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE DRAMA.

THE FRENCH SPY.

A Stirring story of the French War in Morocco,
4,000 feet—3 parts.
One of the finest Dramas shown in Bombay.

COME AND SEE FOR YOUR SELVES.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

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MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory; inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can it's marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order stamps from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LEWIS LTD (all Branches), Africa for India: TEACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

SPECIAL NOTICE

Don't miss

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

the Film of the Year, and

Gardner Brown's

"MERRY MAGNETS."

the Brightest Vaudeville Company touring the East.

Many were unable to find accommodation on Saturday and Sunday, so the Management advise early arrival at the remaining performances, which, owing to the presentation of "You Never Can Tell" will be at 6-30 only, until Friday, when there will be the usual two shows.

6-30 ONLY AND COME EARLY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKUS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied—Chuckla, No. 6

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

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WANTED, TRAINED TEACHERS, for the G. I. P. Railway Schools, capable of teaching up to the VII standard Salary Rs. 70 per mensem with free furnished quarters, free medical attendance and medicines and passes over the home line.

Apply stating qualifications with copies of certificates, and if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway giving references as to character, to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED, for Manager's Office of this Paper. Apply after 10 A.M., to MANAGER.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Aga Khan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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Empress Pale

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Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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No. 56-163.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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P. & O. P. & O.

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BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .. 14 DAYS.

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With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
17th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	13000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

• INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7457	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7814	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8399	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	11 Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	26th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7457	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	12 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov.
‡ City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5421	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8399	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

• Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempt from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include free pass to by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd eutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 16th Jan.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 19th Jan.	11 a.m.	*P. D & C.M
Dwarka	1,635	Thurs. 22nd Jan.	9 a. m.	† C M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,635 tons, on Thursday 22nd January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Thursday 22nd Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	" 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th January, 1914.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do subscribed	" 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—14, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Asxabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	33,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Graz	3905	D. Mandich	1st Feb.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
Bregenz	3905	N. Chersich,	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
*Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

*Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs 350
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 550
" London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 525
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 787 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY. LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
" London via Trieste	" 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	7th Feb.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about

Umvolosi....4,500.....March, 1914.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 420.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,—
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son:

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS

BANK STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co, SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	" 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906;

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI, of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... "	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AMOY AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Bangkok	Hongkong	New York
Batavia	Ipoh	Penang
Bombay	Karachi	Pukot
Calcutta	Klang	Rangoon
Canton	Kobe	Saigon
Cobu	Kuala	Seremban
Colombo	Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Madras	Soerabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taipeh
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance post free.

FOR OUT-DOOR MEN,
STRAP WATCHES

are a convenience if not a necessity

FOR MOTORING, GOLFING, HUNTING, FISHING, SAILING, AND RIDING, POLO, TENNIS, ROWING, WALKING.

If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, CHOCOLATES also available

CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 32B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward F. Sion Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows :—

On the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of).
On the East by properties bearing New Survey No. 2100 (pa t of) and New Survey Nos. 2109, 2111 and 2113.
On the South by property bearing New Survey No. 2114, and
On the West by Bhoiwada Road and Naigaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, A Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 154 dated 1911-1913) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board,
Bombay, 12th January, 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the abnormal conditions of the Piece-goods trade now prevailing, the Port Trust will, as a temporary and special measure and until further notice, undertake the removal of Bales, etc., from any berth in the Docks to the Warehouses West of Manson Road at a CHARGE of 2 ANNAS PER BALE ADDITIONAL to the Removing and Storage charges under the Warehouse Scale of Rates.

This arrangement does not apply to Wari Bundar Warehouse.

By Order,
J. A. CHERRY,
Superintendent.
14th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Surat Municipality FOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS, at Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance per month. Applicants must be qualified according to Bombay Government Resolution No. 4090 dated 28th May, 1913, that is, they must have a certificate of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyor's Class Bombay. Applications received upto 10th February, 1914.

Apply to the undersigned.

By Order,
A. M. GANDHI,
Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 13th January, 1914.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3 Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 21st January 1914, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), for the following purposes:—

(1). To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May, last.

(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3). To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(4). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1914.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TOOLS and GENERAL HARDWARE, required by the O. and R. Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock noon on Monday, the 16th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tools and General Hardware."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. and R. Railway.
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM MATERIALS, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods, required by the O. and R. State Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1914 to the 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs.3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock on Friday the 13th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the supply of Uniform materials, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway.
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

WATSONIAN CLUB OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club, will be held in PYRKES APOLLO HOTEL, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 8 P.M. All Members desirous of being present are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary

G. T. STUART MILNE,
Bank of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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The only play with a Dentist as hero.
IN FOUR ACTS.

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Finch McComas ...Capt. Meade.
The Waiter .....Mr. M. N. Hogg.
Valentine (the dentist) .....Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Clandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R.E.
Parlour Maid .....Mrs. Hawtrey.
Mrs. Clandon .....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Clandon.....Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Gloria Clandon ....Mrs. Binning.

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O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
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KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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THE EXCELSIOR

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Don't miss

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

the Film of the Year, and

Gardner Brown's
"MERRY MAGNETS."

the Brightest Vaudeville Company touring the East.

Many were unable to find accommodation on Saturday and Sunday, so the Management advise early arrival at the remaining performances, which, owing to the presentation of "You Never Can Tell" will be at 6-30 only, until Friday, when there will be the usual two shows.

6-30 ONLY AND COME EARLY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, anna 2. Minimum charge Re. 1

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKUS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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WANTED, TRAINED TEACHERS, for the G. I. P. Railway Schools, capable of teaching up to the VII standard Salary Rs. 70 per mensem with free furnished quarters, free medical attendance and medicines and passes over the home line.

Apply stating qualifications with copies of certificates, and if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway giving references as to character, to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED, for Manager's Office of this Paper. Apply after 10 A.M., to MANAGER.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," see Special Short Advertisements Column.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C W S Tocque, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A D Burbridge, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Stiliani Bebis, 2,215 tons, Captain A Sirinas, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Athens, with ballast.

The steamer Falls of Archy, 3,139 tons, Captain H Murchie, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain E D Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain H Minnett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

The B. I S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast port, with a general cargo, 30 cabin and 470 deck passengers.

The Wilco Line steamer Bassano, 2762 tons Captain J. Boxhaul, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2269 tons, Captain W. F. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c, with a general cargo 25 cabin and 172 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lightning, 2122 tons, Captain C. G. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast port, with a general cargo.

The steamer Stephon 2466 tons, Captain R. Cornolins, will sail to-day for Barrow, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Aderven, 2386 tons, Captain A. N. Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure . Comdr Nugent ..... R N
H M S Pelorus ..... Comdr Hill ..... R N
H M S Dartmouth . Darey ..... R N
H M S Abdiel .... Comdr .... Wood ..... R N

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 15.

Adenwen .....2386 Heyward ...W & A G & Co
Assaye ...4357 Coldwell ..Shanghai ...P & O Co
Arcadia .....3513 Barchan .....P & O Co
Brasiliana .....2433 Snowdon .....T M & Co
Belgrave .....3358 Thomas ... W & A G & Co
Bassano .....2762 Forbes .....J F & Co
Chabrias .....2641 Smith .....M M & Co
China .....4191 Tocque . Shanghai .....P & O Co
Dunvale Hall ...2534 Hendrickson ...T M & Co
Dwarka .....739 Moxon .....M M & Co
Frederik Leonie ...3382 Mikes . A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Jan. 15.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Cleopatra ..	2132	Seropian			A L S N Co
B Montebello ..	2770	Smith	Hull	2-1	J F & Co
C & R Sallier	2972	Stabb	Hull	15-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Clan Maclean	2 52	Williamson	Tuticorin	6-1	J F & Co
F Falls of Orchy	3139	Murchie			W & A G & Co
K Kamakura Maru	3795	Hore		16	I N Y K
M Esphorus	2444	Stevens	Clark	19-1	W & A G & Co
N Lena ..	679	Christensen	Nyborg	N F	Rallis Bros
O Transport	2 34	Jones	Liverpool		Rotterdam N F ... Nanji & Sons
P Stephon	463	Cornelius	D'kirk		J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Poona ..4783 Rae 1-31 K N & Co
2 Scindia ... 3253 Kelso ...W & A G & Co
3 Sofala .. 3436 Smith ... Calcutta .. 15-1 M M & Co
5 Silverdale .. 2410 McLeod . 16-1 ..... D Nanji & Sons
6 City of Chester...3521 Osborne...Karachi 22-1 K N & Co
6 Luzon Maru ..2963 Sakawa ..Kobe...16-1 ...D S Sasha
7 Re D'Italia .. 3981 Amedis ...Genoa...13-1 Italian...M S N Co
8 Den of Ogil...3216 Jarvis ..Antwerp .. 21-1 K N & Co
9 Norman ...3173 Newman ... 2-1 W & A G & Co
10&11 Barra 3734 Gardyne ... P & O Co
12 &13 Arabia ..4098 Palmer .. London...2-1 .. P & O Co
14 Dumra ...762 Burbridge ...Bushir 18-1 ...M M & Co
15 Umta...3492 Webb...Persian Gulf...1-1 ... M M & Co
16 Kander...1865 S Smith ... Mauritius ...17-1.....W M K

H W P D

Indravati .....513 Esmail ..Jaffnoo ...15 1 ... Bo S N Co
Netravati.....693 Fakira .... Kochi.. 13-1..... Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ...574 Samsoodin .. N F ...N F ... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Udara	Pratt	Calcutta, Jan 1
14	Fultala	Minnett ..	M'mein, Dec 28
	Siliani Bebis	Sirinas ...	Athens, Dec 24
	Bassano	Boxhall ...	M'bro, Nov 1
	Lhasa	Cutbush ...	Karachi, &c
	Lightning ..	Cave.....	Calcutta, Dec 7
	Pentakota	Stewart ..	D'bars, Dec 26
	President ...	Shutt	Zanzibar, &c
	Adenwen.....	Hayward ...	P Said, Oct 31

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	China	Tocque ..	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Falls of Archy, Murchie for Karachi.
" Dumra, Burbridge, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Stephan, Cornolins, for Barrow.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Koweit, for Calcutta.
" Siliana Bebis, for Marseilles.
" Adeawer, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombasa, left Dues on the afternoon of the January 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived in London on the morning of the January 13.

The American Lloyd steamer Austria, left Trieste on the 1th instant, and is due here via Karachi about February 4.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.
Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, 6.
Pardah Party at Government House, Malabar Point, 5.

FRIDAY, January 16.

English Mails due to arrive.
Masonic Ball, Bombay Town Hall, 9-30

SATURDAY, January 17.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, January 19.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Election of..

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

MISUSE OF FIRE-ALARM.—About nine o'clock last night the fire-alarm near the Sasoon Dock was broken open and a call was given. The fire-engines from Colaba the Fort and Bhuleshwar turned out to find that the alarm was a false one.

Y. M. C. A.—The Physical Director, Mr. Donald Munro, will deliver a lecture on "Physical Education" to-morrow evening at 9-15 in the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y. M. C. A. Student Branch), Lamington Road, Girgaum. Mission Study Talks will be given every Thursday evening at 6-30 in the Hall, in Wodehouse Road, Fort, commencing from to-day.

TROLLY FATALITY.—Fancha Supan, a trolly man, died at the J. J. Hospital as a result of injuries received by a fall on the 8th instant. A trolly loaded with rails was being pushed along from Parel to Santa Cruz by the deceased and other coolies, and when they reached an incline, the deceased attempted to get up on the trolly, but missed his hold and fell down, injuring his foot. Blood-poisoning set in and he died. An inquest was held yesterday morning and the jury returned a verdict of death from blood poisoning following a simple accident.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.—The Mobbi Arya Subodh Dramatic Company will give a performance of their drama called "Sati Anusuya" at the Empire Theatre (Fort) to-day (15th inst). at 9 p. m., for the benefit of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and in the presence of Sir G.G. Patwardhan, K. C. I. E. the Chief of Miraj; Lady Patwardhan; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Pattani; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas; the Hon Mr. V. J. Patel and several other well-known ladies and gentlemen.

SERVANT SENT TO GAOL.—Burekhan Mistekhan, a Mahomedan, was placed by sub-Inspector Nayampalli before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with theft, as a servant, of a gold watch and chain and gold ornaments and a currency note for Rs 10, of the total value of Rs. 237, belonging to his employer, Nazirkhan Lalkhan. It appeared that Nazirkhan came to Bombay on Saturday last and was staying with a relative. On Monday he missed a ten-rupee note from his pocket, and made a complaint to the police. The accused, who was the complainant's servant, and whom he had brought with him to Bombay, was suspected and was arrested, and when he was searched more of the property, which the complainant had left in his box, was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March of the Peers	Clantbe ..... Sullivan
Overture	Le Domino Noir ..... Auber
Valse.....	Columbine ..... Gardener
Grand Selection	La Traviata ..... Verdi
Morceau	The Bartiffy ..... Bendix
Melodies...	The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Descriptive Piece	Hexenritt ..... Spindler

MAKARA SANKRANTI.

SACRED FESTIVAL OF THE HINDUS.

Yesterday was Makara Sankranti, a Hindu sacred festival, held to celebrate the entrance of the sun into the Zodiacal sign of Makara or Capricorn. The day is regarded as the commencement of the Uttarayana, or six months' northward march of the sun, which is regarded as the auspicious time, and during which most of the important ceremonies of the Hindu year are held. Hindus in Bombay and other parts of India yesterday, after an early bath, made offerings through the priests to the Sun-God of til and sesamum seed, and special dishes were partaken of in Hindu households. The people also presented to their friends til-gul or sesamum seeds mixed with sugar, accompanied by the remark: "Accept this sweet til-gul mixture and speak pleasant words to me throughout the year."

The agent and the office and mill staff of Messers. Mulji Jaitha and Co. (Jalgaon) have presented a congratulatory address enclosed in a silver casket to Seth Chatrabhoj Gorthandas, in recognition of the honour of the Kaiser-i Hind silver medal having been conferred upon him by Government.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A largely attended meeting of the Mohamedans of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, His Highness the Aga Khan presiding, to congratulate Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim on the knighthood conferred on him and to thank the Government for conferring the honour on one of the prominent members of the Mohamedan community.

The President said Sir Fazulbhoy had come into prominence during the last few years. He was good, not only to the Mohamedans and to Bombay, but good to the whole of India and Bombay might well feel proud of him. On every occasion when the public had need of a man he was there. Referring to Sir Fazulbhoy's service to Moslems, His Highness pointed out the prominent part he had taken in connection with the Moslem University and the movement for the despatch of the Medical Mission during the Balkan War, for which he raised a large fund. He said he believed he was right in saying that during the last seven years there was not a single public movement in which Sir Fazulbhoy had not had a prominent part in Bombay. He was always solicitous of the welfare of the Mohamedan community and even at the present time he had a scheme for the establishment of a great educational institution in Poona and making it the Aligarh of Western India. He hoped they would all join him in wishing Sir Fazulbhoy every success, prosperity and long life.

Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed moved that the thanks of the Mohamedans of Bombay be conveyed to the Government of India for conferring the dignity of knighthood on Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji next proposed that an entertainment and a public address be given to Sir Fazulbhoy and a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose. The names of an influential committee were then announced.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

THE POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Carter charged Mahomed Hussein, Tasadud Hussein and Chiranjit with house-breaking and theft of ornaments and cash of the total value of Rs 2,500. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, Goolamhusein Parpia, who resides on the second floor of a house at Dongri, went to a caste dinner on Monday. Before leaving he locked the door of his room. It is then alleged that, during his absence, the three accused broke into the room, forced open three boxes and stole the valuables; that they divided the articles amongst themselves and then left the room.

The first accused was passing along Kika-street when an officer of the C. I. D., stopped him on suspicion and searched him. The accused could give no satisfactory account of the valuables found in his possession and was taken into custody. He then made a statement whereupon the other two accused were arrested and a great portion of the stolen property was recovered.

The magistrate remanded the case to enable the police to recover the remaining property.

MALARIA DEPARTMENT CASES.

At the Mazagon Police Court on the 13th inst. before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, the Third Presidency Magistrate, a number of Malaria Department cases were heard. A few were postponed as the work in connection with the wells was in progress.

Mr. M. H. Mukba was fined Rs. 30 for not filling in or hermetically covering his tank in Parel Road, Byculla.

One Ramchander Balaram was fined Rs. 50 (second conviction) for not filling in his pit in Gilder Street opposite the Police Station, this being a source of serious mosquito nuisance. The Magistrate warned him to complete the work in one month.

During the course of the hearing, the Magistrate remarked that he objected to the present procedure of parties applying for postponements on grounds of appeals made to the Standing Committee. His Worship remarked that no consideration should be given to such appeals if once the case had been decided by the Standing Committee and that the parties might if advised, get a mandanus from the High Court to stop all court procedure. This was the only way to dispose of such important questions in connection with the present malaria campaign.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13 30
Madras Mail	6 0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express .	10-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do, for Calcutta.		*
do, do, for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Egerton and Captain Egerton, A. D. C., visited the patients in the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital yesterday at noon and was met at the entrance by Dr. Barjor P. Karani 'Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. H. M. Cama, Mr. H. B. Warden, Mr. D. P. Petit and Mr. D. M. Jejeebhoy.

An interesting incident occured as Her Excellency was being shown round by Dr. Karani, one little girl of six, who is suffering from burns to her legs, reciting a piece, she had learnt, to Lady Willingdon. Her Excellency stopped at each bed, and exchanged a few comforting and cheering words to each patient.

All the wards were visited in turn and afterwards Lady Willingdon inspected the operating theatre, where the various appliances were explained by the medical officer. Subsequent to the presentation of flowers, Her Excellency visited the opthalmic hospital.

THE P. AND O. CO.

The P and O. S. N. Company have issued for 1914 the diary and Almanac to which we have all become accustomed, and as usual it is replete with information relating to the Company's steamer services. It contains a series of useful maps; and for a frontispiece has an artistic picture of H. M. S. "Medina," as she was when she brought their Majesties to India. In the Diary pages are to be found some useful notes.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. SALSETTE—Jan. 15.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow, she brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Marne, Mrs Miss and nat servts
Collett, Mr R Mrs and infnt
Killican, Mr R M H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Govan, Mr W Mrs P D and Miss
Bingley, Col A H
Lane, Mr A H
Bhagvat, Mr M N
Buckland, Capt G C B
Edwards, Mr D B
Lethbridge, Capt A
Earl, Mr S G
Eastwell, Mr H V Mrs
Molla, Mr E
Pawer: Mr S S J Mrs Master J S Miss A Governess infnt and Mrs Senr
Gaekwad, Miss C
Hemmetdinger, Mr L Mrs
Madden, Miss P
Ferrand, Mr S H
Griffith Capt
Rowland, Mr J W
Le Bachelle, Mr E
Ouseley, Mr J G Mrs
Henderson, Mr J W
Atkins, Mr C H Mrs child
Lumsden, Miss
H H Nawab Dakawalpur
Dean, Dr M
Hossain, Mr M G
Muligan, Mr J H
Sholberg, Mr
Statham, Maj J C B
Brown, Mr J B F
Wiborg, Mr F and Party
Kita, Mr M
Meade, Mrs W L
Challis, Mrs A
Polbell, Mr B

BRINDISE TO BOMBAY.

Gruther, Mr A

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Haldane, Maj C L Mrs and Miss

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Grezo, Mr A

DEPARTURE.

PER S. S. "CLEOPATRA"—Jan. 15.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Cleopatra," to-day, from the Prince's Dock No. A. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Prince's Dock Shed No. A, at 5-45 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 5 p.m. sharp.

Bedford, Mr and Mrs J P
Bedford, Miss
Benda, Mr R
Cantenwall, Mr
Cammell, Miss M
Cole, Mr and Miss H L 2 children
Cunningham, Mr
Danneman, Miss
Delme Radcliffe; Col and Mrs
Desai, Mr R R
Falk, Mr H
Freyn, Mr and Mrs
Gibson, Capt H R B
Gregory, Mrs
Henry, Mr C
Heyman, Mr F
Hunt, Capt and Mrs
Inglis, Miss
Josef Abs, Revd Father
Janardhan Balaji, Mr and Mrs and child
Liberios, Mr
Kreuzsalec, Revd Father John
Liberious, Mr.
Macdona, Capt B V
Mahanarain, Mr
Manner v Ritter, Mr and Mrs H
Mascall, Capt M E
Mahomed Sarif, Mr and Mrs
Malony, Revd P U
Munro, Capt A C
Naidu, Mr P P
Orton, Capt S B
Ringensot, Mr
Schdeider, Miss
Spax, Mr
Strange, Mrs R G
Stuart, Capt and Mrs F U
Standen, Major J D
Svpsomo, Mr T
Thom, Miss E F
Trederoft, Mr S F
Vonberg, Mr
Webster, Mr M H A

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Blotcches, Fiches, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crowford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 15.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice & The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

49-13—585-11 Shamrao M and H Lakhmiram Kevalram v Pitamber Akheram Jamsetjee R & D Part Heard.
50-13—716-12—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v Sulleman Joosub and anr Smetham B & Co.
58-13—1336-12—Mulji and Th Bachoo Harkisondas v NagindasBhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit

18-13—Pestonji R K & Co Bai Jerbai & anr v. Ruttonbai Dastur & Co.
9-13—Jehangir-Hurbai widow v. Ahem Haji Kadurbhoy—Mulla.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jenangir & S Part heard 8-1-14
223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.
332-13—C P D'Conha Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jenhangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12— Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratnachand Chitnis M & K.

Long Causes.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman and ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D and Co.
490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar and ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors, Smetham B & Co Maneckchand and T.
604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkorwidow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edgelow G W and Co.
609-13—Surajmal and Co Khanderao Ramachandra and anr v. Trikamdas Lalsukhram and ors Daphtary F and D.
617-32—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and anr v. Fakerniboo widow and anr. Mirza M and M.
618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doda and Co a firm v. Yazoob Ebrahim Sayani and anr In person Jehangir G and B.
623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.
336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.
351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.
366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.
4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.
970-11—Raghavaya N & Co v Radabai widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.
472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shanker & ors v Messrs Ramratun Okarn a firm.
470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.
629-13 Little & Co Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S.
639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar in person.
556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr Surajmal & Co.
532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.
652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.
342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D
1114-13—Daphtary F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

204-13—Malvi H M and R Shamchandra Rampertab v. Wild and Co a firm Little & Co.
565-13—Edwgelow G W & Co Dwarkadas Haridas & anr. v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan and ors Purmanand & Co Edgelow G W & Co.
665-13—Surjmal & Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.
671-13—Jmsetji R & D Maneckbai and anr v. Harjiwan Kika Ardeshir H D & Co.
550-13—Crawford B & C The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay & anr v. Nawab Karsal Yar Jung Bahadur and anr Bicknell M R & Co Bhaishanker K & G.
673-13—Smetham B and Co, Dhondiba Panduji Banker vs Kessowji, D J Mantri.
103-13—Madh K and Ch, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Tyabali Allibhai and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
75-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Balubhai Navalchand vs Jiwanchand Nawalchand and others Tyab D and Co, Sabnis and G
1084-12—Man J H and Co, Jaffer Alli vs Sakinabai, Wadia G and Co
1288-12—Daphtary F and D, John Frederick Bradbury and others vs The Gomtipura Spg Wvg and Mfg Co Ld and another.
364-12—Ard H D and Co, Ramratan Malavi a firm vs Aydan Pirdan and another, Captain and V
1247-12—Duhash and Co, (for a pauper Madhowji Nemchand Shah and others vs Narandas Bhimji, Sham M and H.
1090-12—Tyabji D & Co Raichand Ruttonji v Panachand Govindji & ors Manchershaw & N.
87-12—Patell & Ez. Meghji Vallabdas v. Khimji Damji Maneckdal & Ty.
07-12—C P D'Cunha Aishidbai widow v Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao, Holkar Surajmal & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decrees.

Aden Court 48-12—Sunderdas & Co. Messer Tanji Mancherji Adenwalla & anr v Pherozsha Mancherji Adenwalla Jehangir G & B.
943-12—Jehangir G & B Pherozsha Mancherji Adenwalla v Byramji Mancherji Adenwalla & ors Sunderdas & Co F P Pavri Ardeshir H & D & Co Bicknell M R & Co Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1010-13—Chet M & K Sakharam Appaji Mainekar v Mahadev Babaji Mainekar & anr Part heard 16-12-13.

Long Causes.

595 13—Payne & Co Goolam Hoosein Allorbhoy Mooray v Esoofally Kikabhoy Ardeshir H D & Co
795-12—Sabins & G Anandrao Narayan Rege v Haji Oomer Haji Esmail Ragh M & Co.
1344-12—Payne & Co Messrs W Wolff & Sons a firm v Noorbhoy Moosaji a firm & ors Ragh N & Co.
76-13—Dikshit & Plor Thucker Khimji Kanji v Messrs Price Mills & Reives a firm Little & Co.
74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.
340-13—Sunderdas and Co Jamnadas Harakhji and ors v Moldiva Haji Cassam Ludah and ors Bhai K and G.
58-12—Shroff D and D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v Bhila Chandarsingh and ors Subnis and G.
977-12—Motichand and D Messrs Maganlal Dalichand a firm v Amichand Khimchand and anr Amin and D Co.
140-13—D J Master (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor and ors Manecklal and Ty.
512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors Raghaveya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria M B Chothia a Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co Sobhagchand v Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.
757-13—Bhai K and G Hirachand v Shavchand Dharmsey and and ors Manchersha and K.
809-13—Bicknell M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and ors a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors v The Albert Press Co Ld and anr Little and Co Bhai K and G.
637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahimbhoy Karr[illegible] Nairji [illegible] Noor Mah[illegible] Fazeer Captain and V.
688-13—Soonderdas and Co Rose Kate Coirea v Thomes William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.
740-13—Jam R and D (for a pauper) Rakhia Sulthan v Sallebhai Ibrahim Little and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, dated January 14.

Saturday 17th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B. V. A. will carry out 6 pr Sat-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery.

It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each company will attend.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—No. 1316 Gunner H. J. Littlehales No 1 Coy., No. 1409 Gunner J. Woodruffe No. 1 Coy.

There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at B. V. A. Head-Quarters on the 15th instant, at 9 p.m.

Wednesday 14th instant, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters under Section Commanders.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class, will be held in the B. V. A. Head-Quarters on Thursday, 15th instant, at 7 p.m.

NOTICE.

Spoon Shoot on Sunday 18th instant at Ghat Kopar.

Distances 300, 500 and 800 yards.

Trains as usual.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon., Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, for January 15th.

A proficiency class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"D" Coy. on Friday the 16th instant.
"C" Coy. on Saturday the 17th instant.
"G" Coy on Saturday afternoon the 17th instant, by 1-35 p.m. train.
"E" Coy. on Sunday the 18th instant.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, January 15th, 1914.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" & "C" Troops this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m., and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members residing in the Fort, daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3. There will be a Parade for the Salute Detachment on Wednesday morning next the 21st instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jockey Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, with arms.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Economise in your Baking.

Fewer eggs and less butter are required when you use "Paisley Flour," and bread and pastry are lighter and more digestible.

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder.

A line to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL

Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats Rs. 24. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest grade British MEAD

Coventry Flyers

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting Double Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10.0 to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using cheapest postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 2[illegible] Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 13. BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 7-8	1-16	
do. Rentes.	66	1-4	
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	86	1-2	
do do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	23 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·27 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·31	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 2-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 ... 2	since	
do Short London Bills	5th Jan.		
6 months' sight ..	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans..	2 3-4	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32 unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	Fair demand. Easier.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	Dull and inactive.
Total Sales	...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	...11,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·99—06
Egyptian F. F. F. Brown	... 9·80—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6 68 —02	6 69 —02	6·71 —02
April-May	May-June	June-July
6 70 —02	6 70 —02	6 61 —02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·63 —02	6 51 —02	6 34 —02	6·25 —02

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12 35 May 12·18.
New York noon call March 12·33 May 12·22.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·50 May 12·30.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	64,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	32,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000
Exports to Continent ...	16,000
Spot Cotton	12·60+10

Futures—Month of March 12·44+11
Futures—Month of May 12·28+15
Declined owing to commission house liquidation advanced later on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS,—

Spot cotton	...12 7-8 unchg'd.
Futures month of March	..12·36+09
Futures month of May	...12·71+9
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very Small Cut Steady
Tone Cloths Steady. Prices firm.

Weft American " 54"	... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian " 80"	... 17 7 8
Tone—Yarn—Market	.. Quiet.
Weft Egyptian " 32"	... 12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C ..	10 1-8
Twist " 32" B ...	10 1-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 12 9
Twist " 36" W T C ...	10 3-8
Twist " 36" B ...	10 5-8
Twist " 42" ...	11 3-8
Twist American " 60" ...	15 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 60" ...	17 1-4
Twist Egyptian " 80" ...	20 3-4
Grey shirtings 20 in. by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 6
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ...	8 2
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ...	2 10
" all 28 in. by 14 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ..	2 1 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipsons No. 1500 ...	.....
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 11 1-16

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.

Liverpool	... 6
Sayers or Sellers	...Nominal
Months	... Jan.-Feb.
Water Twist American 30s.	... 10 1-8
" " 40s.	... 11 1-4
ale " 40s.	... 11
" " 50s.	... 12 5-8
" " 60s.	... 14 3-4
" Egyptian 40s.	... 16 1-2
" " 50s.	... 17
" " 60	... 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... ..
Wheat White Karachi	...37 1-4+1-8
Do. Months	.. Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—Hull—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...No sellers.
Barletta Russo	...33 1-2+1-4
	Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	... .
Victorian	...35 1-2+1-2
New South Wales	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	.. 53 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Mar.-Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...54 unchgd.
Do. Months	March-April-May
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp — Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Port—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 415 lbs ex-ship	47 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	...48 9
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Dunkirk—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata,	...44+1-4
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	...£6-8-3
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...9 2-4+1-4

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	...3 0 3-4 unchgd.
	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

FREIGHTS.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—11s.—Value

METALS.—

Standard Copper	...£62 7-8 unchgd
Copper Braziers	...£79 1-4 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	...6 3-4d.

ARRIVALS.—

"Clifonian."

SUGAR.—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	...12 6 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...11 10 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments	Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...9 2 1-2+. unchgd
Months of Shipments	..Jan.—Sellers.
	9 6+1-4—May Sellers.
Tone—Market steady.	
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India	...+3-4
Months of Shipments	...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady.	
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta	...11 7 1-2 unchgd.
C and F Bombay	...11 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	—Jan.—Value.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do. 11—Jan.-Mar.—	Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do. 11 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—	Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do. 11 7 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—	Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—	
Do. 12 9 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—	Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING Jan. 14th, 1914.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	30	43,971
B. B. and C. I. Ry	27	32,215

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bombay rate since 13th Nov.	7	p.c.
Bank of Bengal " " 21st Oct.	5	"
Bank of Madras " " 3rd Jan.	7	"

EXCHANGE:—

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged. There is still little doing.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April.
Do. From Ready	17 3-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...141 1-2
Shanghai "	...150
Japan "	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for cash and 95 5-16 for the settlement and has remained quiet but steady closing as under at 1-16 over the opening rates.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 7 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 6 0

BULLION. [illegible] was unchanged at 23 5-8 for ready and 26 1-2 for forward. The market opened steady at 68 3-8 for the first settlement and advanced 3-16 early in the day and closes irregular as under.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15	9
American Gold	...	" 23 15	3
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 16 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	68 15	0
1st Settlement	...	" 68 8	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 67 6	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	" 78 5	0
1st Settlement	...	" 77 14	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 76 12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND CO.:—"Market steady at the decline. Any demand will change the aspect of the market."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—(from New Orleans) "Good seed is scarce. This must affect new cotton."

WELD AND CO.:—Liverpool:—"Small market but very steady. Local and Continental spinners calling cotton. Local shorts covering. Some American straddle buying. "New York:"—Market advanced on local and New Orleans buying. Narrow market. Little cotton for sale."

There was a moderate advance of 9 to 11 points in the American markets. The opening tone of the local market was steadier and prices were about Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's close. Rates have been steady during the day and a moderate business is reported. Closing prices are as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry at current rates for all descriptions.

QUOTATIONS:—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	307	Mar.
Good do do	...	297	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat —	...	289	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	285	"
" " Yeotmal	...	276	"
" " Dhamangaon P.		269	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		256	"
" "	...	256 1-2	Mar.
" " Amraoti	...	260	Jan.
" " Khandeish	...	231	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	222	"
Fine " Muthia	...	224	"
" " Bengal	...	221-2	Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	227-8	Mar.
F. G. Bengal	...	214-15	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·71 +03	6·72 +03	6·74 +03
April-May	May-June	June-July
6 73 +03	6·73 +03	6 69 +03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
6·66 +03	6 55 +03	6·38 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs 7 14 0 B.T.
May	...	Rs 8 15 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	...	Rs. 9 2 3 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow "	...	Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	...	Rs. 57 8 0
Black Kutni	...	Rs. 47 8 0

POPPYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote

Ready	...	Rs. 10 5 0 B.T

CASTORSEED

Tone—Steady. We quote—

Ready	...	Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 24 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold	...	Rs. 48 8 0
Small	...	Rs. 47 8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote:—

White Pearl 85 p.c ready		Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi may 1914		" 5 15 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,620 x.d.
Bank of India	...	65 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	58
Eastern Bank	...	76

MILL SHARES.

Crescent	...	110
David	...	460
Finlay	...	310
Fazulbhai	...	427 1-2
Kohinoor	...	730
Morarji	...	2740
Nagpur	...	1884
New Great Eastern	...	215
Standard	...	1140
Savdashi	...	1480
Petit	...	1970

MISCELLANEOUS

Colaba Land	...	1412 1-2
B. Burma	...	415
Tata Iron	...	80 Ord. 140 Def. 157 Pref.
B E S Tram		209 Ord.

RAILWAYS.

Guzerat	...	110
E. P. Railway	...	120 1-2
Tapti	...	580

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	21,276	bales.
Wheat	...	9,853	cwts.
Linseed	...	6,512	"
Rapeseed	...	681	"
Gingellyseed	...	19,954	"
Poppyseed	...	nil	
Groundnuts	...	17,409	"
Castorseed	...	11,903	"
Rice	...	4,565	"
Myrabolams	...	2,457	"
Cottonseed	...	57,200	"
Mowrah	...	196	"
Gram	...	596	"
Jowar	...	5,506	"
Maize	...	nil	"
Barley	...	191	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13

		B.les.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.		62,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	6 000
Exports to Continent	...	16,000
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·60+10
Future Cotton at New York March	...	12·44+11
Future Cotton at New York May	...	12·28+11
Spot closing tone	...	Steady.
Futures closing tone	...	Steady.

General Tone market opened:—Steady, declined early on longs unloading, later advanced on firm southern spot market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13

Spot Cotton at New Orleans		12 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	...	12·63+9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	...	12 76+)
Futures closing tone.—		.....

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed easier.
Do. closed for future ... Steady.
Do. for East Indian Quiet but steady.

Total Day's sales	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export	...	1,000 "
Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	11,000 "

Mid-American at Liverpool—...6 99—6
Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool.

Jan.-Feb.	...	6·63—2
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·69—2
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·71—2
Apl.-May	...	6·70—2
May-June	...	6·70—2
June-July	...	6·66—2
July-Aug.	...	6 63—2
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·51—2
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·34—2

Manchester, Jan. 13.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Generally quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Jan.-Feb.—Lond 48 9 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk ... 47 6 "
Do. La Plata ...Jan.-Feb—Hamburg ... 43 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Steady.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Jan.— £25-5-0
do ... Mar.-Apl— £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... ...
Do. River Plate exports ... ...
Poppyseed Canal ...Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
—Antwerp... 60 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 47 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Jan.-Feb—Antwerp ... 53 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp ... 54 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady.
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels. Jan.-Feb—Hull .. £6 10 6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close:—Quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Jan.-Feb.—London— 37 3
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...Jan-Feb. London— Nominal.
Wheat. Club No. 2... Jan-Feb. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Jan.-Feb.—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close.. ....
Do. South Australian Jan-Feb 35 3
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. No sellers.
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Do. Red Graded American per central— March... 7 2 7-8
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ... .
Wheat Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, Jan. 13.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg Jan. ... 9 1 1-2 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. h'burg. May... 9 6 2-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market, Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Jan.-Mar. 12 6 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar. 11 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.— .....
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Bombay ...Jan.— 11 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
E A. B. and Jimflar Crystals C. and E. India (double Bags)— ... Jany.-Mar. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Jan.-Mar.... 13 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Jan. 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ...	Dec....	Value .....
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	Jan.-Mch. 11	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...	...	... ..
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	Dec....	.....
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Kochi	Jan.-Mar 11 1 1-2	"
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Dec.	....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...	Jan.-Mar. 12 3	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi.	Dec....	.....
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or Kochi	Jan.-Mar 12 4 1-2	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...		.....
Closing Tone of Market—		Quiet.
Special Feature		do.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G. M. B.	...	64	17	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	66	5	0
Copper Braziers	...	77	0	0
Copper Tone of Market	...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	...	18	0	0
Tin Block F. O. B. Liverpool	...	171	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	6	12	16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C.G.O.B. 1 p.c. F.O.B. L'pool	...	11	5	0
Basic Steel Bars, C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5	17	6
Basic Steel Hoops C. I. F. Calcutta	...	6	6	3
German Steel Sheets, F. O. B. Antwerp	...	6	0	0
German Steel Plate F. O. B. Antwerp	...	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2	...	4	12	6
Tin Plates 1 C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	9	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F. O. B. Middlesboro	...	2	10	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	12	0
Lead Pig English	...	19	5	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	...	.....	
Silver, Spot	...	...	26 5-8	
" 2 months hence	...	...	26 1-2	
" Tone of Market	...	...	Steady.	
" Special Feature	...	...	do	

LONDON, Jan. 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	26 5-8
Silver 2 Months	...	26 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market—		Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...	.....
Rentes 3 p. c....ex. div.	...	£ 85 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div.	...	£ 71 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...	£ 85 1-2
Sterling loan ...	...	£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...	£ 74
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. Sh	...	77·9
Opening Price of Finance Market	...	... ..
Closing Tone of Finance Market	...	... ..
Bank of England Rate of Discount	...	... 4 1-2 p cent.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	...	... 1 3 7 8
London at Paris Fcs.	...	25·26 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	... 20·50
New York (Demand Bills)	...	... 4 57
Interest day to day loans		2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	...	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight...	...	... 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ..	...	... 3 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	...	4 1-2

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...10,000 bales.
Tone of Market	...Steady.
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·68	6·71
Feb.-Mar....	6·69	6 72
Mar.-Apl	6 71	6 73
April-May...	6·70	6 73
May-June...	6·70	6·73
June-July...	6·66	6·69
July-Aug ...	6·63	6·66
Aug.-Sept...	6·51	6·54
Sept.-Oct ..	6·34	6·37

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, January 12 1914.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

(1) Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14	...	£ 21,650,000
(2) Remitted from 1st April, 1913 to 10th Jan. 1914, by Council Bills	...	*£22,239,332

* Of this sum £925,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 23 bales wool, V Oomersee; 6 bales cow hides, N Kassam; 9 cwts brass screws, Abdullabhoy Fazulbhoy; 6 bales wool, H Chagmal; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
City of Poona s—4,150 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
City of Poona s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Kaliandas Bros; 10 casks goat skins, Jeena and Co; 128 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 12 casks goat skins, Bashir; 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Den of Ogilvy s—962 cwts groundnut oil cake, Turner Morrison and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas.
Transport s—19,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—55 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,200 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—8,008 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co; 10,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 4 000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal; 2,100 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradas and Co.
Eupherbia s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Errington Court s—577 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.
Chukrata s—110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—10 bales cow hides, E N Stein; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, 2,001 cwts gingelyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 7,000 cwts mowraseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 939 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3,500 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Nordmark s—5,200 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Frederic Glavic s—2,001 cwts castorseed, 4,001 cwts linseed, 125 cwts zeodoaryroots, C Boggiano and Co; 13,500 cwts linseed, 8,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—1,800 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton J Finlay and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.
Kamakura Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Luzon Maru s—1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti.
Luzon Maru s—91 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Luzon Maru s—890 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru s—200 bales cotton twist, I David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—1,200 cwts onions R E Dadachanji and Co; 500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 43 cwts khismis, Chaung Tai 50 bales cotton twist, M Amersy and Co.
Luzon Maru s—1,200 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JAN. 14.

Steamer Pentakota from Durban, agents M. M, and Co.—1811 tons coal, 1 case rhino horns, 79 bags jugs, 14 bags starch, 150 bags cowries, 1,601 bundles clovas.
Steamer Fultala from Moulmein, agents M M and Co.—8 bags soda ash, 165 bags oil cake, 652 bundles coir yarn, 325 bundles coir rope, 3 cases cigars, 3 cases elephants' tusk, 637 pieces Engwood planks, 7,742 bundles 26,063 pieces teak scantling squares 3,135 pieces 1,778 bundles, J W battens.
Steamer President from Zanzibar agent A Strandes and Co.—3 bundles hides, 1 case, hippo teeth, 7 bags pipsi, 439 bundles cloves.

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BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	24½cd
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	280
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1615x
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	167ex
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	7
Credit Bank of India Ld	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	20	6½	7
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	76
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1,125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	610

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	150
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	7
Bamanka	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	92
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	40
Bombay Burma T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	920
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	5	2-8
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	175
Bombay Ice Mfg	100

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

DIVISIONAL TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Jan. 14.

In the semi-finals of the Divisional Hockey Tournament this evening two games were played, the 105th Light Infantry, Poona Brigade, meeting the 103rd Light Infantry from Ahmednagar in the first, and the 95th Russell's Infantry, Bombay Brigade, and the 120th Infantry, Belgaum Brigade, opposing one another in the other. Both games were of an interesting character but the former was more exciting.

The 103rd were the first to score but before half time the 105th equalized. Not long after play had started in the second period, the 103rd secured three goals in quick succession, and after a short interval the Poona regiment replied with two goals. Before the end both teams scored again, the game ending in a win for the 103rd Light Infantry by 5 goals to 4.

The second game ended in a draw, each team scoring a goal. In spite of extra time each way neither side scored.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates :—

January 20th—Cross Roads (Melon Ground).
January 22nd—Jackal Club.
January 25th—Parla.
January 27th—Chuckla.
January 29th—The Kennels.
February 1st—Sahar Hill.
February 3rd—Irla.
February 5th—Santa Cruz.
February 8th—Wakola.
February 10th—Sahar Village.
February 12th—Rifle Butts.
February 15th—Parla.
February 17th—White House.
February 19th—Jackal Club.

Train leaves Colaba 5-25 a.m., Churchgate 5-30 a.m., and Grant Road 5-41 a.m., and members coming out by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible. On Tuesdays the train leaves a quarter of an hour later, and will not be waited for. Members coming out by this train will probably be in time for the Tuesday meets during the current month.

The Bombay Jackal Club are at home at chota hazri on all hunting mornings to all members of the Hunt.

LADIES' GOLF IN INDIA.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

In the Ladies' Amateur Golf Championship semi-finals to-day, Mrs. Hope Stewart beat Miss Marshall on the last green, and Miss Chambers beat Miss. MacMuller easily by eight up and seven to play.

The final, when Miss Chambers will meet Mrs. Hope Stewart, will take place on Thursday.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

SOME GOVERNOR'S CUP HANDICAPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Mayfowl carries top weight (9st. 12lbs.) in the Governor's Cup next Saturday, his stable companion Keerit coming in at 8st. 8lbs.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan 14.

Final entries for the Calcutta Dog Show will close next Saturday. Two hundred dogs are already entered.

BOXING IN THE 9TH DIVISION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 14.

The 9th Divisional Boxing Tournament will begin on the 19th instant. The championship events for all-weights are open to officers, n. c. os, and men, boys and volunteers. Much interest is displayed in sporting circles and the tournament, which will last ten days, promises to be a great success in view of the fact that every regiment in the Division has entered.

SPORTSMAN'S WAGER.

VETERAN'S SUCCESS IN COMPOSITE RACE.

A wager, reminiscent of Captain Barclay and the old English "Corinthian" sportsmen, has been won by Mr. G. Allen Tomkins, secretary of the Thanet Hunt. He had offered to bet £10 that he would cover three miles in twenty minutes, walking one mile, running another, and riding the third. Mr. Robert Hodgman of Ramsgate, took up the wager, and on a measured mile at Stelling Minnis, near Canterbury, Mr. Tomkins, who is aged thirty-three, essayed his task. In running costume and racing boots he ran the first mile in 6min. 30sec., he walked the second mile in 9 min. 30sec., and mounting a chestnut cob, he galloped the third mile in 2min. 40 3-5sec. thus completing the three events in 18min. 40 3-5sec. Mr. Percy Bevan was referee and stake-holder, and Mr. A. Paine was time-keeper.

REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

CAUSE OF THE OLYMPIC FAILURE.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

At the time of writing, the special fund for the discovery and development of Olympic athletes amounts to a little over £10,000. The Committee asked for £100,000, and subsequently made it known that unless £25,000 were subscribed by the end of 1913, it would disband.

It looks as though the general public is not inclined to find the necessary money. Sport plays a big part in the lives of the average Briton, but it must be confessed that sportsmanship seldom goes far enough to induce men and women to pay for somebody else's sport.

Mismanagement and want of patriotism is the real explanation of our unsatisfactory position, and it seems more than strange that rich schools like Eton and Harrow and Universities like Oxford and Cambridge are without up-to-date tracks, gymnasia, and athletic coaches.

THE FUTURE.

What the future will bring forth remains to be seen, but the outlook is not bright.

The formation of the Athletes' Advisory Club two years ago ought to have led to much good. The objects of the organisation are to enlist the services of old athletes of experience to act as amateur coaches to the youngsters. One would have supposed that an idea of this sort would have secured enthusiastic support. Instead of this, the efforts of the officials have been coldly received and in some instances even attacked.

Then there is the unfair critic, who has brought foul charges against American athletes. This has done a lot of harm and kept many sportsmen from helping the cause of international athletics.

Some mud is bound to stick if enough is thrown, and many good sportsmen grow tired of a game in which so much malice is shown.

SOUND EFFORTS.

In spite of poor support, the founder of the Athletes' Advisory Club and the officials concerned, are so positive that the aims of the Club are good, that they intend going on.

To that end a conference was recently held in London, at which representatives of the Amateur Athletic Association and the Athletes' Advisory Club met to discuss the whole question of coaching.

It is becoming more evident that there will be little money to spend on professional coaches; so that if the English athlete of the future is to know how to run, jump, hurdle and put weights, etc., the instructions must, to a great extent, come from amateurs.

The Athletes' Advisory Club has been fortunate enough to enlist about a dozen gentlemen who have gained Blues at Oxford and Cambridge, won championships, broken records, and represented Great Britain at other Olympic Games.

Thus their experience is such that they really can help the youngsters, and the arrangements are that these coaches shall attend certain training grounds during the next athletic season.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

Another scheme the Athletes' Advisory Club will carry out during winter is to hold a series of lectures, illustrated with lantern slides. The object will be to point out good and bad styles, faults in arm action, hurdling, body carriage, etc. It seems strange, yet it is quite true, that almost every runner seen on English tracks has a faulty action. It would be simple to correct a lot of the faults providing the lessons were given at an early stage. A great deal of good can be accomplished in this way and perhaps where these notes circulate sportsmen may think it worth while to organise an advisory body.

Old athletes give up much time to act as legislators and officials at sports and they might serve a still more useful purpose by acting as amateur coaches.

PLUCKY CANADIAN BOXER.

Abe Mantell, a Canadian fly-weight, made his London debut in a 20-rounds bout with C. Ward at the ring on Monday. The cockney proved much the cleverer, but Mantell was always a trier and the manner he stood up to his punishment was a testimony as to his pluck. The bout went its full course, when Ward gained the decision on points.

Reference of the ring is a reminder that Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, was introduced to the company there, on Saturday. His fights with Jim Carney of Birmingham, in the eighties are immemorable and often talked about by old-timers. The writer has seen many important bouts in England, South Africa and the United States, but he has always considered the cleanest exhibition was a 6-rounds bout between McAuliffe and Billy Frazer of Philadelphia. This was decided in the Manhattan A. C. of New York. John L. Sullivan being the referee, McAuliffe won, after a brilliant showing by both men.

FOOTBALL.

The gentlemen responsible for the selection of the players, who represent England in the Rugby internationals, had their difficulties increased by the Trial match between England and the North. The English side looked like going under until the finish, when a fine recovery enabled the first choice to beat the North by 11 points to 8. V. H. M. Coates of Bath is the best wing three-quarter in England, but he happened to have an off day at Newcastle and he has been transferred to the "Rest" for the final trial. Men who have made their reputations sometimes take matters a bit too easily in trial games, and this may account for the Bath man having failed to catch the eye. It is to be hoped he will be found among the chosen for the internationals, for, at his best, he stands alone among British three-quarters.

ASSOCIATION.

Another aspect has been given the First League table in consequence of the win of Manchester United at Blackburn. The goal scored by Anderson for the visitors meant much, as it enabled the Manchester Club to go to the head of affairs with 24 points for 17 matches, as against Blackburn's total of 24 for 18 games.

There was also a slight alteration in the Second Division table, as whilst Bradford lost at Blackpool and Notts County could only draw at Lincoln, the Hull City players prevailed at Barnsley and so drew nearer the top.

The most startling result in the Southern League was the victory (2—1) of Cardiff City on visiting Swindon, the first reverse of the season for the latter before their own supporters

CHRISTMAS DAY MATCHES.

Surprises are expected in the Christmas Day matches when home teams often fail—due to the kindness of their friends and fellow-townsmen. Only five of the ten First League matches ended in favour of the home sides whilst the downfall of Manchester United at Everton (1—0) enabled Blackburn Rovers to regain top place.

Another startling reverse was seen at Bristol where the Rovers defeated Swindon in a Southern League match by 5 goals to 2.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers were naturally delighted to learn of the brilliant batting of Hobbs, Woolley and M. C. Bird (67) in the match against the Transvaal. Hobbs is evidently enjoying himself, his 102 being his third century of the tour. Woolley found his brightest form whilst scoring 116 in 115 minutes and one can well understand the excitement at the Wanderers' ground whilst he was hitting a 6 and eighteen 4's.

Rhodes, Mead and the Hon. L. H. Tennyson have yet to strike their proper form, and with Hearne again in the eleven the posibilities of a very big score are evident.

IN GENERAL.

E. Diggle showed his very best form when meeting Stevenson in a heat of the Buroughes-Watts billiard tournament. He received 1250 points' start in 9,000 up and finally won by 2,488.

Readers, who are anglers, will be interested to hear that a club weighing 8lbs. 4oz. was recently caught in the Avon at Christchurch.

The Soutnern hockey players were rather too good for the West in the trial match at Bristol last Saturday, beating the home side by 2 goals to 0.

South Manchester had to acknowledge the second reverse of the season when opposed to Stockport in a Northern League lacrosse match. After appearing to be well beaten, Stockport improved, and won by 7 goals to 6.

As Celtic only drew when receiving Motherwell on Saturday, the leaders are now only one point in front of Hearts of Midlothian in the Scottish League championship.

It is probable that J. L. Humphreys of Singapore and Ivo Whitton of Australia will join with Francis Ouimet of the United States in trying for the amateur golf championship of England in 1914.

The Gordon-Bennet Aviation Cup race of 1914 will be held in France over a distance of 200 kilometres (125 miles). The Royal Aero Club will select three representatives of the British Empire and strong hopes are entertained that one of our men may succeed in making a good showing against the Continental fliers.

MADRAS WINTER RACES.

YUVARAJ OF MYSORE'S SUCCESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Madras winter races were held yesterday afternoon on the Guindy course. There was a large attendance. His Excellency the Governor and staff were present.

THE VENKATAGIRI PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs :—

H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore's Saraswathi, 7st.....Md. Ibrahim 1
Captain H. Colmore's Phyllis, 8st. 7lbs.....Rendall 2
Major C. Rankin's Brynbella, 8st. 7lbs., Mr. Thomas 3

THE BOBBILI PLATE.—Distance 11 furlongs :—

Capt. the Hon. C. Fellowes and Captain D. M. Patrickson's Daisy Priam, 8st. 2lbs.....Boulton 1
Captain H. Colmore's Morella, 9st., Rendall 2
Rajah Venugapaul Bahadur's Longston, 10st. 12lbs.....Lansdown 3

HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—

H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore's Little Speed, 9st. 10lbs., ...Md. Ibrahim 1
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's Rey, 6st., Harrison 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Lady Sim, 6st 13lbs. ... ...Lamb 3

THE TRADES PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Grey Mist, 9st. 11lbs. ... ...Harrison 1
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's Bah Sidiek, 9st. 8lbs. ... ... Grove 2
Mr. A. M. Gibson's Master Mason, 12 st. ... ... Steel 3

Won by three-quarters of a length, four lengths between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 12 sec.

CORINTHIAN WELTER HANDICAP.—Distance 1 3-4 miles.

Capt. P. C. Saunder's Melody II, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
Major C. Rankin's Brynbella, 11st. 7lbs.....Mr. Steel 2
Captain H. Colmore's Lady Gluten, 11st. 2lbs.....Owner 3

TIME :—3 min. 23 2-5sec.

THE ETTIYAPURAM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—

H.H. the Yuvarajof Mysore's Seeta 7st 12lbs.....Md. Ibrahim 1
Capt. Campbell Ross, D. S. O., 9st, 3lbs.....Randall 2
Mr. Mahomed Sait's Kohinoor, 6st. 11lbs.....Harrison 3

TIME.—1 min. 48 1-5sec.

NEW STUD BOOK.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF GENERAL INTERST.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BREEDS.

Mr. E. Moorhouse writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

The average man would, I dare say, derive no more enjoyment from a study of a volume of the General Stud Book than it is possible to obtain by turning over the pages of the London Telephone Directory. He would find in the one, as in the other, a mere agglomeration of names and figures. But to the lover of the thoroughbred, to him who regards a racehorse as something more than a mere medium for a gamble, the Stud Book is indeed a treasurable possession. If it be his good fortune to own a complete set of this monumental work he will now have on his bookshelf a series of twenty-two volumes, the newest of which was placed there two or three weeks ago. There has latterly been an increase in the "family" every four years. These intervals are long enough. For twelve or eighteen months prior to the advent of each new volume, breeders begin to find that difficulties accumulate. Supplements are issued annually to aid them in their investigations, but when in course of time, it becomes necessary to consult three or four of these bantlings, the tiresome stage has been reached, and the appearance of the next Stud Book proper is eagerly and impatiently awaited. Now that Volume XXII, has been issued, breeders will be happy for awhile, at any rate.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY.

There is a general impression that the Stud Book is produced under the aegis of the Jockey Club. Strictly speaking, this is not the case. The copyright is the sole property of Messrs Weatherby and a very valuable property it is. For one thing, it is perpetual. The several volumes are interdependent. Each one dovetails, so to speak, into its predecessor and its successor. Except in some of the earlier issues, which were published at longer intervals than is now the rule, no one book will give you the complete stud history of any given mare if she lived for, say, a dozen years. Sometimes it becomes necessary to consult four or five of the books to get the full record of a mare.

But although the Jockey Club has no financial interest in the Stud Book, and notwithstanding that Messrs. Weatherby are the editors and arbiters, the practice has grown up of consulting the Club when any point of special importance arises. Thus we find a recent decision of the Jockey Club embodied in the preface to the new volume. It reads as follows :—

No horse or mare can, after this date, be considered as eligible for admission unless it can be traced without flaw on both sire's and dam's side of its pedigree to horses and mares themselves already accepted in the earlier volumes of the Book.

That pronouncement was formulated after the question had been debated by the Jockey Club in May last. The authority of Messrs. Weatherby is emphasised in the next sentence, which runs: "The Editors reserve to themselves the sole right to decide what horses or mares can, under the above qualification, be admitted or excluded from the Book.

AMERICAN MARES COLD-SHOULDERED

The new edict is aimed chiefly at the many American-bred mares imported to England during the last few years. Several of these animals are thoroughbred in the true acceptation of the word, but the majority are not possessed of flawless pedigrees. At some point or points they fade away into the unknown. There is little doubt that in some instances pedigree are untraceable, either because records were not kept during the period of unsettlement in the American Colonies about the time of the War of Independence or through carelessless on somebody's part. In the same way it was doubtless sheer carelessness that caused the break in the chain connecting Shogeyn, and other members of the female family to which he belongs, with one or other of the mares in an early volume of the Stud Book. Every body admits that Shogun is almost certainly a thoroughbred, but he ranks as a half-brad, and is excluded from the Stud Book because his lineage cannot be carried back for more than five or six generations in tail-female.

The "cold" strains in a considerable proportion of American-bred animals used for racing, and the propagation of racers is the outcome of the use, as brood mares, of descendants of horses taken to the American continent by the Spaniards, who colonised Mexico. Many Americans greatly resent the discrimination we apply again t the horses which they class as thoroughbred, They urge that the English thoroughbred is not of pure origin. The stallions that were, hundreds of years ago imported from the East or from Morocco, were undoubtedly bred to native English mares in numberless instances, but these native mares were a hardy tribe, the descendants, it is supposed, of the horses that survived the last Ice Age.

When the Romans came to Britain they were surprised by the excellence of the little horses they found there. This was an altogether different stock on which to superimpose the attributes of the horse of the desert from that which the early American colonists found ready to hand. We are bound to admit that many great racehorses have been bred in America ; but taking the American breed as a whole, it will not stand comparison with the English thoroughbred. The difference has frankly been recognised by such American breeders as the late Mr. James R. Keene and the late Mr. William C. Whitney, who came to rely chiefly on mares they imported from the United Kingdom.

The French Jockey Club last year passed an edict which rigorously excluded cold strained American horses from their Stud Book. We have now followed suit. This step will have less serious consequences for American breeders than it might have had a few years ago. Owing to anti-betting legislation, most of the big American studs have either been entirely broken up or very largely depleted of stocks. If and when they are reformed or restocked, the proprietors will probably find it to their advantage to obtain as foundation mares that trace back without stain to the English Stud Book. The mischief is, however, that the strict censorship which now obtains was in former years too frequently relaxed, with the consequence that the names of undesirables are, and always will be, found in the Stud Book.

AN ASTONISHING CHANGE.

The blighting influence of the anti-betting laws which prevail in New York, California, Illinois, and other American States is strikingly revealed by the particulars given in the new Stud Book of horses exported during the last four years to the United States. There are only thirty-one of them—seventeen horses and fourteen mares. Before the betting legislation was passed an average of about a hundred throughbreds per annum left these shores for the United States. If the quality of recent exporations were taken into account the disparity would no doubt be even more marked.

It is interesting to find that we export annually about 1,100 thoroughbreds. The exact number sent abroad during the past four years is 4,508. Of these 1,052 went to South America, principally to Argentina and Brazil. The Turf is now a very flourishing institution in Brazil. Only last week a dozen brood mares, all believed to be in foal to such sires as Pericles, Matchmaker, Camp Fire II., Declare, and Solfrino, were shipped to Pernambuco from Barry. Pericles is this year the leading sire in Brazil. Several of his offspring have won big races there. The Brazilian Jockey Club have recently built themselves a gorgeous palace in Rio, and there is every indication that during the next few years there will be important racing devel pments in Brazil. During the four years under review Germany took 899 of our thoroughbreds, South Africa 814, Belgium 322, France 429, Australia and New Zealand 247, Denmark 148, and Russia 136. Two were even sent to Switzerland !

The average output of thoroughbreds in the United Kingdom during the last four years was 3,400. Last year it was only 3,056 owing to an unusually high percentage of barren mares—1,418, as against 1,331 in 1911, 1,348 in 1910, and 1,275 in 1909. It will be seen, therefore, that we export just about a third of our output. Particulars respecting 5,507 mares at the stud in 1912 were furnished to the editors of the Stud Book.

There are not fewer than 130 daughters of Gallinule now at the stud. He is followed by St. Simon with 90 ; Isinglass, 89 ; Ayrshire, 87 ; Persimmon 77 ; St. Serf, 60 ; Ladas 59 ; Laveno, 59 ; Hackler 58 ; St. Frusquin 58 ; Orme and Kendal 57 each ; Martagon. 52 ; and Cyllene 51. Hermit, who was foaled so long ago as 1864, is still represented by one living mare.

These are just a few facts extracted from the latest Stud Book which may be of interest to the general reader. It is really not quite so forbidding a volume as a cursory glance would lead one to suppose.

WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY INJURED.

J. H. Martin, the jockey, has received severe injuries with concussion of the brain in a toboggan accident on the famous Cresta Ice Run. J. H. Martin is one of the American jockeys who came to England about twelve years ago. In 1902 he rode Mr. J. H. Gubbins's Ard Patrick to victory in the Derby. He is now Mr. H. P. Whitney's jockey.

RACE-HORSES FOR CEYLON.

INTERESTING IMPORTATION.

The "Clan Farquhar," which is due in Colombo, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 9th instant, is bringing Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa the English year old gelding Zaandam, by Hermint—Tourbie. Zaandam ran five times this year, and he must be a good one to judge from the company he has been in. He ran second to Hermit and in front of the great Jaeger in the Biennial Stakes, £1,305, 1 m. at Ascot in June. His next appearance was in the Breeders' St. Leger, 1 m. 3 f., won by Roseworthy, Lonvois second and Night Hawk third. He was favourite but beaten in the Chamber Maiden Plate of £177, 1 m. won by Posidonius at Doncaster in September. He was second placed at Newbury in the Maiden Plate of £100, 1 mile, won by Desborough being second, and his last appearance was at Wolverhampton in October, when he ran second to Tyrawley in the Dunstan Plate, £100, 1 mile.

As a maiden Zaandam can win the Horn Club Cup at Nuwara Eliya, but he is no doubt intended for big races in August. Though a winner in England, there is every reason to recommend him.

The "Itola" due from Calcutta to-morrow is bringing the Hon. Mr. Duff, by Traquair—Colombo, for Mr. R. E. S. deSoysa, and several thoroughbreds.

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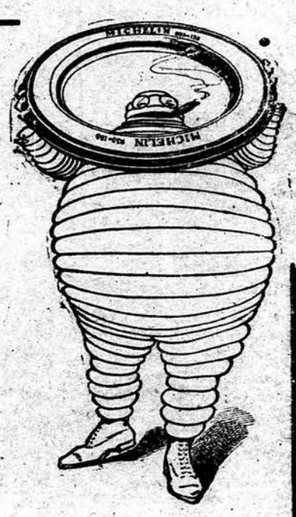

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 15th January, 1914.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

DR. TURNER'S remark in his interesting review of the conditions obtaining in Bombay in 1913, that the city may on the whole be considered to have passed through a very healthy year is fully borne out by the statistics which he presents. The plague incidence is the mildest in the experience of the city, except in 1912, and the mortality of 31,806 from all causes was 7,148 less than in the preceding year and 9,644 below the average of the period 1903-1912. For the fourth quarter of 1913 the deaths from plague numbered 62, an unprecedently low figure, and the aggregate mortality from all causes was the smallest for the corresponding quarter of any year since 1903. Of the total deaths registered during the quarter, 800 were due to fever, an increase of 89 over the previous quarter, but a decrease of 195 compared with the total for the corresponding period of 1912, and 22 less than the average of the quarter during the preceding 10 years. Dr. Turner reports that 97 of the deaths from fever were due to malaria, which claims a heavy toll throughout India. A great deal has been done in Bombay to check the ravages of this scourge, and considerable success has attended the efforts thus made. Anti-malarial measures were continued during the quarter, and 188 wells were hermetically covered or covered with trap doors and a further 40 filled in altogether. Under the amendment of Section 381 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which came into operation early in October, the sanction of the Commissioner was obtained, in respect of 90 wells for further action, which is now reported to be in progress. It is obvious that it is impossible to deal with the whole of India in the manner in which the Panama Canal Zone, Ismalia, Port Swettenham and other areas have been dealt with, in order to eradicate the malaria bearing mosquito. But what has been done in limited areas in other countries can well be carried out in limited areas in India, and it is incontrovertible that whole-hearted co-operation on the part of the residents would be sufficient to eliminate malaria in certain districts in Bombay. Wherever this deadly disease has been conquered no prejudice or tradition has been allowed to interfere with the operations, and in the Panama Canal Zone especially, considerable tracts of country have been covered. The canal zone is about 50 miles long and 10 miles broad, and, so far as the work of the Sanitary Department is concerned, it includes the cities of Panama and Colon. The total population of the zone is over 100,000, and within the area there are, in addition to the important cities mentioned, a number of smaller towns and villages, as well as camps for the executive staff and the labourers engaged on the canal. But for the sanitary measures adopted the Panama Canal could never have been constructed, and although, as we have indicated, it would be impossible, owing to the expense involved, to deal with a country of 1½ millions square miles, it is within the bounds of practicability to apply to small areas producing large revenues the measures which have been found so effective elsewhere. The question of malaria is admittedly of vast importance both to Europeans and Indians, and it is to the interest of the community at large that there should be general co-operation with the sanitary officials in combating the disease. Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Hehir, I.M.S., states that natives of this country resident in malarious places are less liable to infection than Europeans. Newly-arrived Europeans are especially liable to attack, and as they know to their cost, they are also especially attractive to mosquitoes. Under no circumstances, according to the authority cited, does the European acquire complete immunity or undergo complete acclimatisation. The European, therefore, has a very direct personal interest in anti-malarial measures. But the problem is one of great importance to India as a whole, and it is deplorable that any obstacles should be placed in the way of those who are carrying on the work of fighting a disease which constitutes one of the worst scourges that afflict mankind.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

It is impossible not to sympathise with the suggestion advanced by Mr Achariar in the Imperial Council in the discussion on the Bill for the protection of young girls, that the Government of India are inclined to display excessive timidity in dealing with questions of this nature. The theory that it might be dangerous to interfere with the social and religious customs of the people has been advanced as an excuse for allowing many a sore abuse to remain, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that if some of the evils wiped out of existence by the British administrators of an earlier era had not been so dealt with, the present-day rulers of India would hesitate to grapple with them. There is good reason to believe that the caution displayed by the Government, which is sometimes carried to the verge of pusillanimity, is not justified by facts. After all, India has made progress within the last 50 years, and many public men of influence and character would be quite prepared to support the Government in dealing in a drastic manner with social evils. It is curious to find that Mr. Achariar concluded his speech by protesting that the country would resent the handing over of rescued girls to institutions professing the Christian faith. His protest was primarily directed against the Salvation Army, and he declared that even if there were only a few cases in which girls were entrusted to the care of that organisation, they would "produce national discontent and national heart-burning." The general and vital interests of the people and the State alike, said Mr. Achariar, demand extreme caution in legislation of this kind in India. It might pertinently be pointed out that there has been no national heart-burning and no sign of national discontent because the Salvation Army has taken in hand, and has converted into decent citizens, large numbers of persons belonging to Criminal Tribes. If Indians had been willing and ready to carry out this work there would have been no need for the intervention of the Salvation Army.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

A correspondent of the *Statesman* in London furnishes that journal with a forecast of the report of the Indian Currency Commission. This forecast coincides with the statements published in our editorial columns two months ago respecting the views which the Commission appear likely to adopt. It is now realised by the most ardent disseminators of reckless fictions respecting India Office finance that the evidence adduced before the Commissioners has been the means of scattering their fantastic theories to the winds. The pity of it is that certain persons who were ready to condemn the India Office's financial arrangements, root and branch, and to expatiate on what they termed the mismanagement of India's finances, did not devote more attention to financial affairs nearer home. We may expect from the Commissioners a well-balanced and reasoned statement of the weighty questions which they have been called upon to consider, and although there is no finality in any branch of human affairs, their report should bring to an end for the time being a controversy that has been characterised by ludicrous extravagance.

Mr. W. C. Stanton, Engineer in Chief, Calcutta Chord Railways is granted combined leave for one year form February 28, 1914.

Notes of the Day.

A Bombay contemporary directs attention to the serious question of safety in theatres, and declares that constant violation of the regulations is causing danger to the public. The regulations, our contemporary asserts, are broken with impunity and, with fine inconsequence, it adds: "It would be hard to blame the police for this." Who then are to blame? Can it be the Port Trust, or the Royal Indian Marine?

Apropos the brief Reuter message the other day announcing that Mr. Masterman is about to be admitted to the Cabinet, it would seem that more than one change is likely to be made. Mr. Sydney Buxton, it is suggested, is to receive the long-expected Peerage and Mr. Masterman is mentioned as his probable successor in the Presidentship of the Board of Trade. Mr. Buxton has sat for Poplar since 1886, and has always secured substantial majorities that at the last election being 1,829.

An experiment is being made on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway by the running of a fire-proof train, or the nearest approach to it which has been tried at Home. The train has been designed to satisfy most of the precautions for the safety of the travelling public which the Board of Trade Inspector, Major Pringle, suggested as a result of the Hawes Junction and Aisgill disasters. Among the features of the train are outside panels of steel instead of wood; a layer of fire-proof material on the underside of the carriage floor, salvage tools and extinguishers in the guard's van, and emergency windows near the centre of each car for the egress of passengers.

Japan is one of those countries in which the population have learned to regard earthquakes as unpleasant incidents, for scarcely a year passes without seismic visitations. In the last sixty years some of these have been veritable catastrophes, involving whole countrysides in death and disaster. Some time ago the leading Japanese expert, Professor Omoru, visited India to investigate the circumstances attending the upheaval that devastated the Kangra Valley, and he then stated that in Japan earthquakes were more frequent and of greater intensity on those parts of the coast which are washed by very deep sea. We have yet to receive details of this last seismic horror; but reports already to hand are sufficient to illustrate its terrible character.

The reply given by Mr. J. G. Cumming on behalf of the Government of Bengal, to Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, shows that the sensational charges made by the Bengali Press respecting the behaviour of Gurkha soldiers at Dacca were greatly exaggerated. The Gurkhas were rudely treated by the townspeople, and believed that they were liable to be attacked. There were some cases of assault and of taking small quantities of goods without payment or with inadequate payment. But these occurrences, Mr Cumming stated, were partly due to the refusal of shop-keepers to sell the goods to the soldiers and to their demanding exorbitant prices. This official statement effectively disposes of the wild charges disseminated by political newspapers that the Gurkhas resorted to general looting and stole large sums of money from Dacca tradesmen.

Those who have noticed the appearance of the Floral Fountain at the Churchgate Street-Hornby Road junction will not fail to appreciate the taste with which it has been handled, and many would be glad to see other similar structures and bare places in the city dealt with in the same way. It may be too much to hope, perhaps, that Bombay will ever become a garden city; but there would seem to be no reason why many of its hideous features should not be removed and the bare places made pleasant to the eye. We would not care to venture on an estimate of the cost, but, in all the circumstances, that ought to be the least of the difficulties which confront the reformer. To those who give the matter much thought a dozen spots calling for treatment will suggest themselves, and the Municipal Commissioner might look into the question with advantage.

Medical men will find some interest in a paper on "The Meteorology of Malaria" contributed to the *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* by Colonel Mathew D. O'Connell, M.D., formerly of the R. A. M. C. The paper contains exhaustive tables dealing with temperatures and wind velocity in Bombay and Calcutta; but these are, generally, technical in character, and probably, would confuse the lay mind that sought to apply them rather than assist it in acquiring knowledge of a disease that has become only too familiar by its ravages. Incidentally, the author raises the question whether there is "at Calcutta in September, and at other places having a similar or nearly similar climate, an intermittent fever, an ague, which is obviously caused by the meteorological environment under which it arises." This, he remarks, was believed and taught in the medical schools of the world for centuries; "but in the medical schools of to-day such a view of malaria, if mentioned at all, is only referred to as a curious, ancient superstition."

THE CHURCH PROBLEM IN EAST AFRICA.

WHAT KIKUYU STANDS FOR.

There has been an animated correspondence in the *Times* on the proposed federation of the non-Roman Catholic Churches in East Africa (writes the *Spectator*); and once more we see Anglicans whose doctrine is called "High" postponing the plain needs of young Christian Churches, which recognize the local obstacles to their work and are trying methodically to surmount them, to what seems to us to be in the circumstances a terribly mistaken formulary. At Kikuyu last June a conference of East African missionaries met to consider the possibility of federation. The facts they are faced with are these: the Church of England and the various Nonconformist bodies present to the native mind the appearance of being in a state of hopeless rivalry—not an edifying impression to produce on the mind of a native considering what form of new religion he shall adopt—whereas Roman Catholicism has an undivided front, and so has Mohammedanism, which is very strong along the coast. Among the non-Roman Catholic Christian communities the Church of England is much the most powerful. It alone has produced a native ministry. For the Church of England to take the initiative in bringing about federation with lesser bodies is therefore in itself a magnanimous and truly Christian act, provided that it be expedient and not illegal. Since the Uganda Railway opened up the country, a vast field of paganism has been exposed ready for conversion. The natives are weak in their old beliefs, education has brought the desire for new creeds, but the division of the non-Roman Catholic Churches has unquestionably permitted many natives to pass under the influence of Mohammedanism who would not otherwise have done so. To close up the divisions, where divisions are misunderstood to an extent that would be impossible at home, seems to be the obvious duty of men of common sense who are in earnest.

THE PROPOSALS.

At Kikuyu therefore, it was proposed that under the suggested federation every member should accept the Bible and the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds; that the various baptismal ceremonies should be retained by the different Churches, but that the form of baptism should be universal, viz., in the name of the Trinity; that unconfirmed persons should not be repelled from Holy Communion in the Church of England (it was acknowledged by the Bishop of Uganda that this was a difficult question, and he did not go much further than to point out that rubrics which are often maintained in England cannot be applied to the conditions of a growing country); that a form of common prayer should be adopted, based on the Book of Common Prayer, but including no order for the administration of the Sacraments and although this form would not supersede the regular Prayer Book in the Church of England it would be used often enough to become familiar; and that in all the federated Churches there should be regular administration of the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Finally, proposals were made for a common form of Church organization, which must be distinguished from a common form of Church government. At the end of the Conference the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda administered the Holy Communion to the delegates in a Scottish Presbyterian Church. All this seems to us to be an earnest, noble and self-sacrificing effort to attain unity under conditions which make unity imperative. Unity is not a mere matter of convenience in East Africa. The question at issue is whether the Christianity of the Reformed Churches shall go forwards or relatively at all events go backwards. We cannot be in doubt as to the duty of militant Christians.

THE SEQUEL.

But what is the sequel? The Bishop of Zanzibar, who is well known to be an exceedingly devoted and high-principled man, and the sincerity of whose motives is not of course in question, has brought charges against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa which amount to an impeachment for heresy. The Bishop of Zanzibar belongs to the Universities' Mission, the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa to the Church Missionary Society. We earnestly hope that this issue will be fought out now and once for all—the issue whether the Church of England is a comprehensive Church, as we hold it to be, to which every Christian British subject belongs by right of citizenship, even though he does not wish to conform. We put the issue in this way because we gather from the correspondence in the *Times* that some of those who approve the plan of federation in view of the local difficulties in South Africa hold that the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa committed an illegal act in administering the Holy Communion to unconfirmed persons. Canon A. J. Mason, for example, supports the federating scheme, and points out that in any case there can be no question of offence against authority, since the scheme avowedly waits upon the sanction of the Church of England authorities, but he holds that as the law stands the Bishop of Uganda wrongly committed the Church of England by administering the Holy Communion to Nonconformists:—

"He cannot divest himself of his character as a Bishop of the Church, and a Bishop of the Anglican part of it. The Sacraments are not his, to administer as symbols and instruments of his personal good will. They belong to the Church as a whole, and to Christ. When, therefore, he gives the Communion to the missionaries of various bodies gathered at this conference, he admits them to the Communion of the Church of England, and the whole Church of England is pledged by his action, unless it repudiates the action afterwards. If this be so, he ought to be very sure beforehand that his action has the approval of the Church. Repudiation afterwards is a very difficult and invidious thing.

* * * *

The men who were at Kikuyu were not there as private individuals. They came there avowedly as representing the Methodist, or Baptist, or other denominations and their missions. Few of us would be disposed to refuse the Communion to a member of one of those bodies, whether layman or minister, who presented himself unostentatiously to receive it, especially if it happened to be in a heathen country, or far from their own places of worship. We should probably not inquire what body they belonged to. But here the circumstances were different. The very reason why the men were there was that they belonged to other Churches than ours. It was not possible to ignore that fact—the Communion was evidently intended to emphasize it, and to assert that in spite of it the bodies represented were united."

We believe, nay, we are confident, for reasons repeatedly stated in the *Spectator*, that Canon Mason's view is wrong in law and history; but no doubt a section of the clergy agree with him, and we can hope for nothing better than that the Bishop of Zanzibar should press his charges and that the Church of England should deliver judgment. We think we are right in saying that the practice of the Church of England in allowing the Holy Communion to be administered to unconfirmed persons cannot be interpreted even as an occasional indulgence. We believe that Queen Alexandra, the Prince Consort, and plenty of other Princes and Princesses who in the past have married into the English Royal Family, were never confirmed as members of the Church of England yet the Holy Communion was always and most rightly administered to them. It cannot be pretended that what is right for a member of the Royal Family is wrong for other people. The Church is supposed to be no respecter of persons.

"ONE OF THE FAMOUS NAMES."

It may be that if the proposed federation is achieved, Kikuyu, will become one of the famous names in the history of Church doctrine. We hope that it may be so. For our part, we have no patience with convictions which we well know to be honest, but which become an arid formalism when they oppose themselves to the desperate efforts of scattered Christian communities in a distant land to rally their lines of battle against heathenism. Almost the same thing that was proposed at Kikuyu was proposed in China in 1908. The same need produced the same solution. At Shanghai, in that year a congress representing the Western Evangelical Churches passed a resolution that the Churches ought to be federated. The scheme was in short that there should be some common organization, though not a common Church government. The resolution was so fine in spirit that we may quote part of it here:—

"That this Conference unanimously holds the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the supreme standard of faith and practise, and holds firmly the primitive Apostolic faith; further, while acknowledging the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed as substantially expressing the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, the Conference does not adopt any creed as a basis of Church unity and leaves confessional questions to the judgment of the Chinese Church for future consideration, yet in view of our knowledge of each other's doctrinal symbols, history, work, and character, we gladly recognize ourselves as already one body, teaching one way of eternal life. . . . We frankly recognize that we differ as to methods of administration and Church government; and that some among us differ from others as to the administration of baptism; and that there are some differences as to the statement of the doctrine of Predestination or the Election of Grace. But we unite in holding that these exceptions do not invalidate the assertion of our real unity in our common witness to the Gospel of the Grace of God."

Those who stand for the spirit of comprehension as representing true Christianity and the true Christian Church are as much in earnest as those in favour of exclusive tests. In the *Times* the Bishop of Durham said, "If the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa are arraigned for heresy, for their share of responsibility for a programme which I think to be true to the mind of our Master and full of promise for His work I for one would willingly, if it may be, take my place beside them." And Bishop Tucker (late Bishop of Uganda) wrote in a letter published in the same issue: "It will thus be seen that I am committed to the principles for which Kikuyu stands. Bishop Willis has simply carried forward the policy of which as Archdeacon he was the warm-hearted supporter. In these circumstances I can only say that if any blame attaches to Bishop Willis in these matters I must share it. If he is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic, so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him." The spirit of comprehension is growing, and will grow in spite of the resistance of sectionaries.

A VERSATILE PERSONALITY.

The death, in Paris, of the younger daughter of Patrick Edward Dove recalls to the *Glasgow Herald* an interesting personality. Dove, who was born of English parents at Lasswade, in July 1815, was trained as a farmer, but shone equally as a horseman and an expert with gun and rifle, sailor and angler, mechanic and inventor, journalist and political theorist. In "The Theory of Human Progression," published in 1850, and praised by Carlyle, he anticipated the land theories of Henry George. In 1858 he went to Glasgow to edit the *Commonwealth*, a local temperance journal, and with Professor Macquorn Rankine he was joint editor of the *Imperial Journal of the Arts and Sciences*. Dove was one of the early advocates of rifle clubs and volunteering. He died in April 1873. Professor Blackie, who knew him well, said he was "one of the most perfect types of the manly thinker whom I have met in the course of a long life."

A fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. T. R. Waugh at Chhota, Simla, yesterday, which was soon extinguished by the Central Brigade. Little damage occurred.

Mr. F. G. R. Dawson, Executive Engineer, is, on his return from leave, appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2 with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 2d Class.

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED.

COMMANDOS CALLED UP IN S. AFRICA.,

DRASTIC MARTIAL LAW

ORGANISED GANG OF DYNAMITARDS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The strike to-day is spreading rather than diminishing. A general strike is regarded in Pretoria as a foregone conclusion.

All preparations have been made to cope with the situation. It is announced that the Imperial Government has authorized the Union Government to use Imperial troops if necessary,—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Martial law was proclaimed last night throughout the railway spheres in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal, after the Federation of Trades had declared a general strike. The miners will cease work this afternoon.

General Botha, as Minister for Native Affairs, has circularised the native compounds, explaining the position and calling on the men to keep quiet. No trouble is anticipated with the natives, but all precautions have been taken and special guards appointed for compounds.—Reuter.

AN INTERESTING CONFLICT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

With the declaration of a general strike and the proclamation of martial law, South Africa has become a field of battle on which an intensely interesting conflict will be waged.

Undoubtedly the general public apart from the Labour element, supports the Government heart and soul. The condition of the country resembles closely that prevailing before the war. Burghers, mounted and armed, are arriving in great numbers at appointed centres, where they join commandos under local commandants. Many grybeards are among the burghers.

The English section of the population contributing a large quota of the old regulars thus former foes are now comrades in arms.

A successful mobilisation is now practically completed. It is especially noteworthy because the railways can only be partly used. The general effect of the mobilisation is that the principal railways for several thousand miles are carefully patrolled while 4000 men are concentrated on the Rand and thousands more at Pretoria and other centres.

SEVERE REGULATIONS.

The regulations issued throughout South Africa in connection with martial law are most drastic. People near railways, public buildings, etc not allowing up their hands at the command of the Defence Force, may be instantly shot. Already an armed patrol has shot at a man placing dynamite near Springe Goch station. The patrol fired but the man was identified.

The regulations also provide that persons in possession of dynamite for unlawful purposes may be arraigned before the military tribunal and sentenced to death.

The Intelligence Department reports the existence of an organised band of dynamitards, quantities of dynamite being distributed along the Reef. All political meetings and all picketting are forbidden.

BREAD-SUPPLY THREATENED.

The president of the Bakers' Union intimates that bread will only be delivered with his permit, and that none will be supplied to the Defence Force nor the police. Mr. Quin, however, who is a member of the House of Assembly and the biggest baker in Johannesburg, says it is impossible to dispense such a prohibition and that he will go himself with volunteers and make bread if necessary.

The last mail train from Durban stopped at a siding in the middle of the veldt where the driver detached the engine and returned to Durban, leaving the passengers stranded.

BULGARIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

SOFIA, Jan. 14.

After a prolonged sitting of the Chamber during which the Opposition refused to pass a provisional budget, the Premier read a decree dissolving Parliament.—Reuter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

On his arrival in London, Mr. Lloyd George said he had returned on account of the weather.—Reuter.

THE LEEDS STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Leeds strike has been formally settled.—Reuter.

THE CHURCH IN BURMA.

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS A SYNOD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

At the Rangoon Diocesan Conference, opened this evening in the presence of a large assembly of delegates, from all parts of the Province, the question of a Synod for Burma was discussed. Several speakers supported a resolution moved by the Rev. W. H. Cooper. "That the Conference is of opinion that a synodical form of government is desirable for the Diocese of Rangoon." The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. S. Mathews and carried.

JAPANESE HORROR.

70,000 PEOPLE FLEE IN TERROR.

WHOLE ISLAND AFLAME.

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

In the eruptions at Sakurashima enormous blocks of stone were thrown twenty miles. The whole island was aflame.

Seventy thousand people fled from Kagoshima, a telegraph operator alone remaining. The city is covered with ashes.

The total casualties are not known.

A tidal wave added to the horrors at Kagoshima, where extensive damage has been done and the death-roll is heavy.—Reuter.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORIES.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN ARMY SOLDIERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The Government of India have sanctioned with effect from April 1, 1914, the following scheme for the employment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army as clothing examiners in Army clothing factories. The number of employees for each factory will be ten with the rank and pay as detailed below, and these will form an Army Clothing Department section of the Indian Unattached List under the conditions in Army Regulations, India, Volume 2, paragraph 388. For each factory pay *per mensem* will be: 1 havildar-major Rs. 40-3-50; 1 quartermaster-havildar, Rs. 35; 2 havildars Rs. 30 each; 5 naiks Rs. 25 each. The men will be allowed pension on the same scale and conditions as are authorized for the Indian Unattached List in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Paragraph 1044 (a).

The senior man on transfer to the pension establishment will be granted the honorary rank of jemadar if the Director of Army Clothing considers him in every respect fit for this concession. As regards discipline, the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume 2, Paragraphs 8 and 388 will apply. The men will not be allowed quarters, clothing or clothing allowance. They will be on probation for five years on first appointment, being seconded in their corps also for one year in each grade as promotions are made. The men will be selected preferably from those non-commissioned officers or sepoys who have gone through a course of training as laid down in paragraph 683. They should be able to read and write English figures, should bear a good character, and not have more than ten years' service. The sanctioned strength will be gradually worked up as vacancies in the present civilian establishment occur. The necessary corrections to the regulations will be published in due course.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH DACOITY.

RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 14

The trial of the European, F. W. Rolston, and four Burmans, on a charge of dacoity in Hanthawady was concluded to-day.

The jury brought in a divided verdict in the proportion of 5 to 4. Mr. Justice Robinson discharged the jury and ordered a retrial of all the accused.

AGA KHAN'S VISIT TO RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

His Highness the Aga Khan, who is expected here on February 5, will be received at Sule Pagoda Wharf, which will be decorated for the occasion, as also all roads through which the procession will pass right up to the Jamat Khana in Mogul Street. "Brightlands" in Park Road has been renovated for His Highness' accommodation, and the Khoja community expect to make the occasion a brilliant and memorable one here.

THEFT OF COCAINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

A theft took place in the shop of Messrs William Cotton and Co., a well known firm of chemists at Simla, a few days ago, when 233 grains of cocaine and some other medicines were found to be missing. No clue to the culprit has yet been found. The matter is now under police investigation.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. MARSHALL REID ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C. I. E., of the Bombay Company, Ltd.

The appeal of the Directors of the People's Bank against the District Judge's order appointing official liquidators will be heard by the Punjab Chief Court on Jan. 19.

As compared with the estimates for the year 1913-14 the opium revenue is as follows:—To the end of January 1914: Bengal, Rs. 1,51,59,400, which is Rs. 29 lakhs and odd better than the Estimates. The revenue in the month of January 1914 is Rs. 17,00,675 which is Rs. 2 3-4 lakhs less than the estimates.

A RAGING FIRE.

GREAT DISASTER IN MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT CATHEDRAL THREATENED.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.

A fire which is raging in the wholesale district threatens to destroy the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the section of the town from there to the water-front. A number of firemen have already been injured.

The temperature is 25 degrees below zero.—Reuter.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN BURMA.

SIXTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

Two local trains collided this morning at seven o'clock between Rangoon station and Stockade Road Bridge. Between fifty and sixty passengers received injuries, some of which were slight. Most of them were Burmans coming to Rangoon from Thingangyun with market produce.

In connection with the railway accident a preliminary enquiry was held this afternoon, and an official enquiry will be held later. The drivers of the engines claim to have seen the signals lowered. The opinion of the majority was that the up Thingangyun train had the right of crossing between Stockade Road Bridge and the East Cabin before the down Bauktow train could come up.

The cause of the accident is under investigation. Neither engines nor any of the carriages were derailed.

The following official account of the accident has been issued by the Traffic Manager:—

About seven o'clock on the 14th inst. the 2-55 up Thingangyun local and the 2-51 down Bauktaw local collided within Rangoon station-yard near Stockade Road Bridge. A few of the passengers in both the trains received slight bruises and abrasions. Neither engines nor carriages of either train were derailed. The engines received slight damage. The cause of the accident is under investigation. Slight dislocation of local traffic resulted from the accident.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

ASSISTANTS AND OPERATING WORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

At the Royal Commission on the Public Services to-day, the evidence of members of the Medical Service of Bihar and Orissa was heard. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, and Rai Bahadur Bihari Lal Pande, Civil Surgeon, Azamgarh, were the co-opted members of the Commission.

Lieut-Col. B. J. Singh, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, who has been connected with the Jails Department since 1899, said he thought it necessary that jails should be separate from the I. M. S. the officers should be recruited from the I. M. S., but the separation should continue after they had been recruited.

To Sir Murray Hammick the witness said he agreed that it would be advantageous to abolish District Jails and establish more Central Jails. The present system which placed jails under the charge of medical men was the best. The prospects of promotion in the Jails Department were good but there was a grievance as to pay. Superintendents of jails were allowed to take up private consulting practice but they did not get much.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Vaughan, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur, said two or three years' military service was enough before an officer passed out to civil work. Every facility should be extended to officers in the earlier years to gain medical and surgical training. Private practitioners could enter and see the work of Government hospitals but witness had no knowledge of any private practitioner being the honorary officer of any Government institution.

Questioned by Sir Valentine Chirol he said he allowed his assistants as much operating work as possible. If an accident occurred in such cases it might lay the Civil Surgeon open to the misrepresentation that he had delegated to his assistant the work which he should have have done himself.

FORFEITURE OF BOND.

Military Assistant Surgeon A. A. E. Baptist said he would like to see his Department placed on an equality of qualification with the Civil Assistant Surgeons, but he would not like them to be placed in the same grade. A suitable organisation of the Service would be to let it be the subordinate branch of the I. M. S. and officered by Warrant Officers with some Commissioned Officers.

Rai Bahadur Baroda Kanta Ray, Civil Assistant Surgeon, said he had known cases in which forfeiture had been enforced of the bond demanded of officers of his Department. Members of his Service complained of insufficient opportunity to perform operations.

Major W. F. Harvey, Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, favoured the increasing of the cadre of his department, which was at present too small, so as to include the Sanitary Department, Professors of Pathology, professors of other subjects taught in the tropical schools, zoologists, and entomologists. He would increase the cadre by the addition of twenty officers at one time. The Department was distinctly unpopular, but now the applications were more numerous. It would be better if private practice was abolished and compensating allowance was given the officer. Unless the popularity of the Service was restored, it would be necessary to recruit bacteriologists to the Department from outside the Service.

The Commission rose until Friday.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

MUSIC-HALLS FOR INDIA.

WEEKLY COMPANIES.

IMPORTANT COMBINE ANTICIPATED.

MR. BANDMANN AND WELL-KNOWN AGENT.

The announcement of an important development in matters theatrical as they affect India may shortly be expected. At present full details are not available, but it is understood that a partnership has been, or is about to be, entered into by Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann, of the Bandmann Opera Company, and other theatrical enterprises and Mr. Harry Richard, proprietor of the big theatrical agency in Australia.

The idea is to run regular music-hall performances with a change of programme weekly in Calcutta, Bombay, and perhaps other cities in India and the East, with companies which will work from England to Australia calling in Egypt, and then running through India and the East to Australia. These companies will include stars of the music-hall firmament at Home, and the idea of the combine will be to give to India *pucca* music-hall shows after the fashion of the Empire programmes at Home.

The arrangement will be one of reciprocity, for while Australia will benefit by getting better and brighter shows regularly, Australian artistes will be taken by the Syndicate to England, and new blood will thus be infused into the music-hall stage at Home—an infusion which will probably be much appreciated by the thousands of music-hall lovers throughout the British Isles. When the scheme is thoroughly worked out it is hoped that there will be sufficient artistes on the circuit to put on fresh companies weekly at the halls owned by the Syndicate.

The Empire Theatre in Calcutta is to be converted into a music-hall for the greater portion of the year, as is also one of the theatres in Bombay. The Syndicate will, it is said, commence operations in Calcutta in March.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

HOW KARACHI'S HAND MAY BE FORCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

In a conference with the Karachi Chamber, Mr. F. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, said he was not trying to ram grain elevators down Karachi's throat, but he believed that elevators must inevitably come and it was his desire to provide all possible information for a full, fair and dispassionate consideration of the question by all concerned. He indicated that pressure could probably arise form the fact that the ports in Europe to which India was shipping grain had adopted or were adopting the bulk system of handling grain and would look for the establishment of a corresponding system in India.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

CIPHERS IN DIFFERENT CODES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Evidence was given in the Rajabazar bomb case to-day by Mr. Denham, C. I. D., who said he found some papers and a note-book in cipher in the house which was searched. They were all in different codes, but after finding the key he was able to decipher them all. The names of several people were found in the translations, and witness telegraphed instructions to have all these persons arrested, and all correspondence addressed to any of them intercepted.

A fortnight later a more careful search was made and a blotting-pad, a leaflet and some clothes were taken away. The blotting-pad was photographed at the Survey Office and positive plates made.

The pages printed from these plates were produced in court and accepted as exhibits.

Traces of the names Hironmy and Dinesh and also some figures arranged in a similar manner to that of the ciphers were found.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

BENGAL MEASURE TO BE POSTPONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Bengal Government's Bill for the registration of medical practitioners has evoked so much opposition that it has been decided to postpone the consideration of the Select Committee's report until the meeting of the Council at the end of March.

The *Englishman*, meanwhile, urges that the measure should be re-drafted on more drastic lines so as to put a stop to the scandal of absolutely ignorant people trading on the sufferings of the sick while permitting the practice of recognised, though not necessarily European, forms of medical treatment.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

The result of the Prize Competition for our lady readers will be found on page 9.

PRESS FORFEITURE.

CONFISCATION OF RS. 10,000.

PROBABLE APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Under orders of the Punjab Government the security of Rs. 10,000 deposited by the Zemindar Newspaper Press a few months ago under the Press Act has been forfeited, and the press has also been confiscated. The order was communicated to the press and possession taken of it by a number of police officers, accompained by a large body of constables. The value of the press, which contains five machines and an engine, is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The news of the forfeiture of the Zemindar Press has created considerable excitement among the Mussalmans of Delhi and an appeal is likely to be addressed to the Viceroy to intervene. There is a general feeling that now that the causes which had stirred up Moslem feelings had disappeared the Moslem Press should have been given some chance of returning to its earlier tone and temper.

This is the third occasion on which the *Zemindar* has been dealt with under the Press Act. Two years ago it was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 which was declared forfeited. Some months ago the maximum security of Rs. 10,000 was demanded and paid in by the proprietor of the press.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

THE OSBORNE HOME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan, 14.

As officers returning to England in indifferent health are not sufficiently aware of the many and great advantages to be derived from residence at the Osborne Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy, Army and Marines, presented to the nation by King Edward the Seventh, the following information regarding terms of admission into the Home is published by the Medical Branch, Army Department, for general information:—

Osborne is open for the reception of convalescent officers of the Navy and Army and Marines. Officers are received at Osborne on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Medical Department of their representative services, to whom all applications for admission should be addressed. Officers of the Indian Army or of the Royal Indian Marine are admitted on the recommendation of the President of the Medical Board of the India Office.

In the case of military officers, recommendations for admission of applications from officers themselves, whether on the Home of Foreign establishments, should be sent direct to the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, War Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., except in case of officers of the Indian Army or of the Royal Indian Marine whose applications should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., for reference to the President of the Medical Board there. A medical statement of the case should be enclosed. The address of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy is Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S. W.

Retired officers of the Navy and Army and Marines are admitted into Osborne under the following conditions only:

"A": If there is a vacant room at Osborne and there is no pressure for admission of officers on the Active List.

"B": That the disease or injury from which the officer is suffering is directly attributable to his service.

"C": That the officer has retired from the service within five years from the date of the application for admission.

"D": That the Director-General of the service concerned, or in the case of retired officers of the Indian Army, or the Royal Indian Marine.

The President of the Medical Board, India Office, is the sole judge of the fitness of the case (medically) for admission.

RESERVE OFFICERS.

Emergency officers of the Reserve of Officers of the Navy Royal Marines and officers of the Active List of the Royal Naval Reserve and also officers of the Special Reserve of Officers of the Army and officers of the Territorial Force are admitted into Osborne under the same regulations as officers of the regular army subject to similar conditions; and also that the number of emergency officers of the Reserve of Officers, of the Navy, Royal Marines and officers on the Active List of the Royal Naval Reserve in Osborne does not exceed eight at any one time. The admission of an officer mentioned in this paragraph does not exclude any other officer. The wives of the officers mentioned in this paragraph cannot be admitted to residence in Osborne owing to the limited accommodation.

The accommodation at Osborne is divided equally between the two services and provides for 38 single officers and five married officers who may be accompanied by their wives. Children will not be allowed to live in Osborne.

The entire stoppage to be paid will be 2s. 6d. per diem, for each officer and for each officer's wife staying at Osborne.

Medical attendance is free but in certain cases requiring massage, special nursing, or other special measures a charge will be made to cover the cost.

Any further information required will be gladly given on application to the House Governor and Medical Superintendent, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

In addition to the above it should be noted that cases of incurable diseases and those of such a serious nature that they require strictly hospital treatment are ineligible, otherwise there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining admission.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MILITARY REFORM QUESTION.

INDIAN MEMBERS AND THE NICHOLSON REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was resumed this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. There was again a number of absentee members and the Visitors' Gallery was practically vacant.

Sir Ali Imam moved that the Repealing and Amending Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Acharia, Mr. Pandit and Mr. Wynch were also added to the Committee.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Das wanted to speak but the Vice-President ruled that the motion had already been put and carried.

Mr. Ramaningar then moved his resolution.

NICHOLSON REPORT.

AN APPEAL FOR PUBLICATION.

The Hon Mr. P. Rama Vre Rayaningar Venkataranga moved that the report of the Army in India Committee, presided over by Lord Nicholson, be laid on the table.

He said hon. members had been told by Government recently that the report was "under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State." That was just the time, therefore, when they should place their views before the Government of India after a careful study of the recommendations of the Committee. It was the financial aspect of the report that interested them most and for their bearing upon it there were two large and urgent questions demanding solution—the questions of the admission by careful selection of scions of loyal Indian aristocratic families into the commissioned ranks of the army, regarding the desirability of which there was already a fairly strong expert and lay opinion, and of the extension to Indians of the privilege of serving their King and country as volunteers.

ABSOLUTELY IN THE DARK.

They were absolutely in the dark about the terms of reference to, and the proceedings of, the Nicholson Committee. Without the report before them they had no means of knowing if those two urgent questions had received that careful consideration their importance demanded. The speaker said he had full faith in Government's desire to deal generously with them, for the appointment of the Nicholson Committee and the Slade Committee gave evidence of the good intentions of Government. The truth was that the steady growth in public expenditure alarmed the late Finance Minister, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson lent an attentive and sympathetic ear to the suggestions of hon. members on the 30th of March, 1910.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

The public had no precise idea about the scope of the inquiry and did not even know that military expenditure would be subjected to any examination. They were afterwards agreeably surprised to find that military expenditure, in both its branches, would be examined by different expert committees with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of retrenchment.

According to the financial statement of 1913 the Nicholson Committee's report would deal with the possibility of effecting further economies in military expenditure. That was a message of hope to the people. The idea of Government appeared to be to suspend publication of the report until the Secretary of State had decided upon a course of action with regard to the Committee's recommendations. They claimed a hearing before judgment.

"The point is," concluded the speaker, "we, who are most vitally interested in the momentous issue, expect that facilities will be afforded us to know all about the report before it has passed through the final stage at the hands of the Secretary of State. Once the Secretary of State has passed final orders any suggestions we might make on the strength of the Committee's recommendations will be stale and useless. It is this necessity of an opportunity to formulate our views before the final decision that underlies the present resolution."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana advocated increased pensions for private soldiers owing to the increased cost of living. He thought grants of land proved a great boon to them. He also asked for an increase in the pay of young British officers and hoped similar reforms would be introduced for Indian officers.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the motion and asked for consideration of the claims of qualified and loyal Indians. He pleaded for commissioned ranks for Indians, the omission of which from the Durbar speech created deep disappointment.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD'S REPLY.

General Birdwood, in reply to Mr. Rama Rayaningar's resolution about the publication of the report of the Nicholson Committee, said:—

"From the speech just made by the Hon. Mr. Rama Rayaningar in moving his resolution, it is very evident that he must have been unaware of the announcements made in the House of Commons in May and August last year by Mr. Montagu on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, that the report of the Army in India Committee, could not be published. If His Majesty's Government is unwilling to publish the proceedings of the Committee it is obvious that it is not open to the Government of India to adopt a different course even if they desired to do so. But hon. members will, I am sure, themselves realise—if only from the nature of the terms of reference laid down for the Committee—the inexpediency in the public interests of publishing the report.

"As the mover of the resolution is unaware of the terms of reference, and as there may be other hon. members who are not fully conversant with them, I will read them out. They were as follows:—

'Firstly, to carry out a comprehensive survey of the various circumstances requiring the use of military force which may arise out of the external and internal situation in India under the conditions which now exist, or may probably arise in the next few years; secondly to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations; thirdly to consider and report, whether any and, if so, what measures for the reduction of military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.'

"It will be apparent to hon. members that the enquiries under the first and the second terms of reference must of necessity have involved investigation into, and the discussion of, highly important and secret questions concerning our relations with outside Powers, their attitude towards us, their potentialities for mischief, if so disposed, and the manner in which we should meet certain eventualities. To make public what has been said or written on these subjects would not only involve the grave risk of giving umbrage abroad, but by disclosing the calls upon our forces and our probable dispositions in case of need would place in the hands of possible enemies of India information which might be of the utmost value to them and which could be used with the greatest detriment to ourselves. No state could dream of making such information public property. The Hon. Mr. Rama Rayaningar is, I notice, evidently hopeful that the Committee may have made recommendations which would enable the Government of India to reduce their military expenditure, and I gather he is possibly apprehensive that we are not anxious to take advantage of the Committee's advice. A reference to Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget in August last will make this point clear. I quote from the *Times* of August 8. Mr. Montagu then remarked 'In order to dispose of hopes on the one hand and fears on the other, I want to state one general conclusion that there is, I fear, no chance of any reduction on the British Army in India or on the Indian Army.' May I hope that it will perhaps be of some consolation to the hon. mover of this resolution to realise that he is evidently included among those mentioned in Mr. Montagu's speech and leave it for him to decide whether on this occasion it is his worst fears or best hopes which have been dispelled. In view of what I have said from which an idea of the nature of the report will be gathered, I think that perhaps the hon. member may desire to withdraw his resolution."

Mr. Ramaningar, with the permission of the Vice-President, withdrew the resolution.

INCOME TAX.

ADVISORY BOARDS ASKED FOR.

The Hon. Mr. R. Rayaningar Venkataranga next moved:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of Advisory Boards, composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of the Districts being formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act."

He said that request would not involve a surrender of revenue on the part of Government. The reform advocated related to the method of assessment and had no direct connection with the revenue which the tax yielded. It was useless to ignore the fact that, however equitable on principle the income tax was, it was the most unpopular of all the taxes levied by Government. But the financial needs of the administration required that it should be maintained and its repeal was neither within the range of their vision nor was it at all desirable. But that was no reason why the administration of the Act should not be improved and placed upon a popular basis. Financial and political considerations alike would counsel the adoption of a method of assessment best calculated to remove inequalities and make the working of the Act more considerate and equitable.

The existing method of assessment, the speaker continued, except in parts of one province, left much to be desired both as regards its freedom from complaint and productiveness, and further that the assessment throughout British India, barring a small area, was unequal in its incidence.

The tax, as at present levied, weighed with undue severity upon person least able to bear the burden. The result was that the percentage of objections and appeals was unduly high and remissions were not inconsiderable.

Asserting the importance and value of associating non-official advisers in matters of assessment the hon. member said:—"The fact that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court is barred by section 29 of the Income Tax Act places a serious responsibility upon the revenue authorities and Government would be wise to associate with them non-official advisers with local knowledge in the initial process of assessment. In my humble opinion such association will take away much of the odium of the tax and be otherwise beneficial both to Government and the people. It stands to reason that local people would have a more accurate and reliable knowlege of the financial condition of the residents than the most experienced and efficient official-assessor could possibly have."

Mr. Rayaningar went on to say that the reform must at the inception be hedged round by limitation. Whatever course future experience might suggest, for the present the appointment of non-official assessors must be by nomination and the nomination should, for weighty reasons, be in the revenue head of the district whose local knowledge would be found invaluable in the matter of selection.

The hon. member did not anticipate any serious opposition from local administrations. Once the Central Government decided to introduce the reform, he could speak for Madras with some degree of assurance, and he felt confident the present enlightened and sympathetic head of the administration there would welcome such a measure. He had no reasons to assume that the other provincial administrations would be less enlightened in their appreciation of the reform.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar said this suggestion of the mover if accepted would solve much difficulty by way of correct assessment. It was extremely difficult to find out the actual income

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

of the people. In his experience he had found incomes frequently calculated on insufficient data.

ASSESSMENT OF THE TAX.

The Hon. Mr. Donald said that it might interest hon. members to know something of the method and agency employed in Bengal for the assessment of income tax. It was possible that in some provinces non-official help or agency might be employed. The hon. mover had stated with reference to the report on income tax for 1911 that there was evidence of the inequitable nature of the assessment. He had the report with him and that report showed that while the Commissioner had interfered in about one-fifth of the cases brought before him, the Board of Revenue had not found it necessary to interfere at all. The report showed that the income tax in Bengal was neither inequitable nor incorrectly assessed. Income tax officers were carefully chosen and well paid, and they were not permanently appointed till they had served in an acting appointment and shown their fitness for the work. They had a whole-time staff in Calcutta. In every case the income tax assessment officers were under a Deputy-Collector of Income Tax, and these again were under Collectors who exercised the utmost vigilance in scrutinizing the work of their subordinates. The figures too, which he had quoted, showed that the assessments in practice were equitable and true. He could not support the appointment of a non-official agency in such a matter as the income tax. Assessment of income tax depended upon the furnishing of private information and possibly the production of business books. People would certainly object to giving this information if it were to be at the disposal of a non-official body composed of their neighbours.

Rai Sita Nath Roy, in opposing the motion, said that if the proposal of Mr. Rayaningar was accepted, it would evoke much opposition in the country.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who also opposed the resolution, said it would be well if Government were left to organise their own means which would be popular. People mostly engaged in trade would not like that their books should be subject to inspection by non-official agents.

REPLY FOR GOVERNMENT.

Sir William Meyer, speaking on behalf of the Government, thanked the mover for his short and business-like speech that had set an example to other speakers which they followed. Philosophers, he said, liked a direct contribution to the Treasury to be made from one's income. It was true that in England the Chancellor occasionally received conscience-money from people who had not paid their taxes in full in the past and felt impelled to rectify the errors but the Indian Chancellor unfortunately was never favoured with such penitential offerings. They had all heard of the Bunnia who kept three sets of accounts: one for himself, one for his customers, and one for the Sarkar. He hoped Mr. Acharjar would not characterise it as a fond delusion if he thought the Government of India was in some respects like the God "Ganesh." The elephant was associated with that god, and he thought the Government had the caution of that animal and made sure that all was firm before it took a step. To make the Advisory Boards a success it required on the part of the people a great sense of civil duty, but there was the possibility that a man on such a board might do unto his neighbour as he must expect his neighbour to do unto him. However, he would accept the resolution on behalf of the Government, and he felt sure the Local Governments would ascertain public opinion in the Provinces in which case such views as those of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla would be represented. Sir Ibrahim felt more confidence in the Collector than in the non-official Advisory Board. He could no doubt have his income assessed by the officials in camera.

The motion was put and carried.

The Council adjourned until Jan. 16.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION OVER A SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, further discussions on amendments in connection with Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill was continued. There were nearly one hundred amendments on the agenda, and only about thirty amendments were put in.

In the afternoon the Vice-President, Mr. Duke, presided. There was a lively discussion when Mr. Apcar moved an amendment asking for the creation of a common sinking fund, as was the case in Bombay. Mr. Apcar concluded by saying that in his reply to the Calcutta Corporation addresses, the Viceroy promised that there should be a common sinking fund.

Mr. Stephenson, who is in charge of the Bill, pointed out that in his reply the Viceroy had made no such promise as had been suggested by Mr. Apcar. He said it was a mischievous suggestion.

Mr. Apcar: I protest against that remark.

The President: *I don't think it is out of order.*

Mr. Stephenson: I don't use it in an offensive sense, it is pregnant with mischief to say that Government is going behind the Viceroy. The power *that Government gave to the Calcutta* Corporation under separate sinking *funds is equivalent to a common* sinking fund, except that they cannot borrow from it for repayment of loans. Calcutta is not placed at a disadvantage with any other presidency town.

The amendment was put and lost.

The hired transport Rohilla will sail from Karachi on Friday.

The Municipality of Sukkur will take advantage of the brief visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to that town to present an address of welcome.

HEALTHY YEAR IN BOMBAY.

FEWER DEATHS THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

In the report of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of Bombay for the last quarter of 1913, a brief summary of which appeared in yesterday's issue, appears an interesting review of the health of the city during the year 1913. The report says:—

The health conditions of Bombay were not in 1913 marred by the epidemic incidence of any disease except plague, which again was the mildest in the experience of the City except in 1912.

The mortality from all causes was 31,896 during the year, inclusive however of 527 deaths among new arrivals not belonging to the City; being 7,148, less than in 1912, and 9,644 less than the average of the preceding ten years (1903-1912.)

The infant mortality (7,488) was the lowest since 1896 (6,279).

The increases of mortality registered under different diseases were only the following: measles plus 12, plague plus 892, influenza plus 1, diseases of the generative system plus 5 and "other local diseases" plus 7. On the other hand considerably large decreases were recorded under most of the causes of death.

The number of live births registered during the year was 19,644 against 21,518, being 1,874 less than 1912 and 177 less than the average of the preceding ten years (1903-1912).

The decrease in the number of births registered which has been in evidence since June 1912 was fully dealt with in the reports for the first two quarters of the year; and to ascertain, if possible, the causes of this decline, a special census was taken on 31st May of children up to two years of age in some of the thickly populated chawls in poorer localities selected from the different wards of the City, which pointed to the conclusion that the decrease was only apparent and temporary, being due to the operation of several forces compelling a temporary emigration of the female population.

Compared with 1912, the number of births registered during the first two quarters of the year (8,661) was less by 1,878, but during the next two quarters (10,983) the number but slightly exceeded (plus 4) that for the latter half of 1912.

The City may thus on the whole be considered to have passed through a very healthy year.

IMPROVEMENT VERY MARKED.

Dealing with the figures for the quarter ended December 31st Dr. Turner says:—

The vital statistics of the quarter under report compare very favourably with those of the corresponding quarter of 1912. The number of live births registered exceeded by 238. The mortality from fevers was less by 195 from diarrhœal diseases by 249, from phthisis by 67, from respiratory diseases by 183, from cholera by 94, from old age by 95, and from "other general diseases" by 52; while the mortality from all causes was 877 less. The mortality among infants (1,834) was 72 less.

Compared with the averages of the quarter during the preceding decennium (1903-1912), the improvement brought in the health conditions of the City will be found to be very marked. It will be observed from a scrutiny of the following table, which gives the statistics under the more important registration headings, that plague declined during the quarter to the smallest figure on record (62); as also did phthisis (429); the respective decreases being 224 and 196. The other decreases were under small-pox (—22), cholera (—27), fevers (—22), respiratory diseases (—18). The mortality from all causes was 7,244—the lowest since 1903, the decrease being of 662.

ONE THOUSAND MORE BIRTHS.

On the other hand, the number of live births registered was 229 more than the decennial average.

Exclusive of still-births, 6,033 births were registered during the quarter, being 1,053 more than in the preceding quarter; 229 more than the decennial average and 238 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

The total mortality registered in the *quarter was 7,244, being 148 higher* than in the preceding quarter, but *877 less than in the corresponding* quarter of 1912 and 662 less than the average of the preceding decennium (1903-1912). This figure is inclusive of 148 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it: 12 from plague, 4 from cholera, 1 from small-pox and 131 from other causes. The corrected mortality for the period under review thus stands at 7,096 against 7,606 for the fourth quarter of 1912. Distributed by months, 2,418 deaths were registered in October, 2,378 in November and 2,448 in December.

The highest mortality on a single day was 98 on 6th October (against 120 on the 15th of the month in 1912) including 2 deaths from plague and 1 from cholera; 99 on the 18th in November (against 115 on the 12th of the month in the preceding year) including a single death from plague; and 98 on the 28th in December (against 112 on the 16th of the month in 1912) with no death from plague, small-pox or cholera.

The lowest mortality on a single day was 60 on 2nd October, 14th November and 15th December and was *much below the average.*

PLAGUE.

Plague registered 62 deaths during the quarter being the lowest number recorded *during the fourth quarter of* any year; and included 12 deaths *among new arrivals. The figure is less* by 118 than that for the preceding *quarter and by 3 than in the 4th* quarter of 1912.

The number of plague attacks registered during the period was 62 *against 222 in the third quarter and 72 in the last quarter of 1912.*

October registered 33 deaths from *the disease, November 21 and December* 6, the highest registered on a single *day was 5 on 1st October, 3 on 7th* November and 2 on 5th December.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox registered 19 attacks and 9 deaths—against 46 attacks and 32 deaths in the preceding quarter and 21 attacks and 9 deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1912. One case was imported from the harbour; one of the deaths was among new arrivals into the city.

One death from small-pox occurred among children under 1 year during the quarter, the child was unvaccinated.

CHOLERA.

Twenty-seven cases of cholera were registered during the quarter against 39 in the preceding quarter and 157 in the fourth quarter of 1912.

Nine cases were imported: 5 from Pundharpur, and 8 each from Bulsir, Busreh, Balapur and Calcutta. The number of deaths due to the disease was 18, being 8 less than in the preceding quarter and 94 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

Four of the deaths from cholera were among new arrivals into the city.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The mortality from fevers of all kinds was 800 being 89 more than in the previous quarter but 195 less than in the fourth quarter of 1912 and 22 less than the average of the quarter during the preceding ten years.

Ninety-seven of the deaths were due to malarial fever being 38 more than in the preceding quarter but 33 less than in the fourth quarter of 1912.

Anti-malarial measures were continued during the quarter as in the past with the result that 188 wells were hermetically covered or covered with trap-doors and 49 wells were filled in altogether.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered from all causes during the quarter was 7,224 being 148 more than in the past quarter but 877 less than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of the total number of deaths, 3,190 were of persons born in Bombay, 3,687 of those born out of Bombay, and 367 were of those whose place of birth could not be ascertained.

Plague.—From plague 62 deaths were registered, being 118 less than in the foregoing quarter and 3 less than in the fourth quarter of 1912, 62 plague attacks were recorded during the quarter.

Small-pox.—Nine deaths were due to small-pox as in the corresponding quarter of 1912, being 23 less than in the preceding quarter: 19 small-pox attacks were recorded during the quarter.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—Two thousand and forty deaths were attributed to the diseases of the respiratory system, being 172 more than in the last quarter but 183 less than in the same quarter of the preceding year.

Of these 782 deaths were due to bronchitis, being 66 less than in the foregoing quarter and 253 less than in the fourth quarter of the past year.

Eight hundred and seventy-seven deaths were the result of pneumonia, being 149 more than in the last quarter but 70 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 2,636 against 2,952 in the previous quarter and 2,764 in the fourth quarter of 1912.

DISCUSSION BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The report was discussed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy presiding, last evening.

Dr. Sukhia drew the attention of the Committee to the paragraph in the report with reference to the medical examination of school boys, which stated that the Spleen Census was continued during the quarter, and out of 1,556 boys examined, 119 were found to have enlarged spleens. He asked that in future the report should also state in which locality boys were examined and in which locality boys were found affected. Unless this information was forthcoming, it was no use having these figures.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta:—What became of the girls?

Dr. Sukhia said that nothing had been said about the girls. They were the future mothers and hence their lives were more precious than those of the boys. It was necessary to show in the report what locality was affected by malaria, and it was also necessary to show in which locality quinine was given in large quantities. They did not know where quinine tabloids were distributed, and he thought that in future wherever quinine was given the names of wards should be mentioned, so that they could know which ward was more affected by malaria.

The Commissioner said that if Dr. Sukhia wanted the information he would give it to him, but he thought it would not be sufficiently interesting to the public.

Dr. Sukhia replied that the information if given to him might be given privately.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the question was not one of a particular locality taking more quinine than another but of which locality was inclined to take more. It happened that people in one locality who knew the advantage of quinine took more quinine than people of another locality. The spleen was a better indicator of the prevalence of the disease than the use of quinine.

Dr. Sukhia said that in the report the number of staff employed on the duty should also be mentioned, and in future details should be given in the report.

The report was recorded.

CAPT. ECKFORD'S MURDERER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

A communication from the Persian *Consul-General reports that Shayed* Zafar, who is supposed to have been *the murderer of Captain Eckford,* has been killed by the escort of the caravan of the Bank of Persia, which he and his followers attacked near *Dehbid.*

DECREASE IN EMIGRATION.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during November showed a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding month last year. According to a statement issued in mail *week 11,651 persons left to take up* permanent residence in places within *the British Empire, against 17,498 in* November, 1912, those proceeding to *foreign countries numbering 5,218 against 6,332 last year. The number of* persons who arrived during the month was 7,736, against 5,642 in November last year.

BURMA AND CHINA.

A PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION.

HOW LANCASHIRE WOULD PROFIT.

Consideration of the question of railway communication between Burma and China, which has been discussed on several occasions by the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester Liverpool, and Blackburn, was renewed at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber in mail week, when Mr. T. M. Ainscough read a paper on the proposed new line across the frontier from Bhamo to Tengyueh.

The Chairman said that a memorial to the India Office had been suggested, but it was thought wise to hold it over until they had heard Mr. Ainscough's paper.

RESULT OF EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. Ainscough first described the early explorations and commercial missions in this frontier region, and he said that so recently as 1875 adverse reports were made as to the possibility of establishing railway communication. One result of the extension of British rule to the Shan States in 1885 was the construction of the railway to Mandalay. Later, a scheme was formulated for the extension of the line into China by way of Kunlong. In March, 1903, the line was completed to Lashio, but the difficulty of continuing the track was so great that no further progress had been made. Subsequently new surveys were made between Bhamo and Tali-Fue an important trade centre—via Tengyueh, and this time it was reported that the construction of a railway was feasible. It was believed that the first section, as far as Tengyueh, could be completed at the cost of £763,000, and that the local traffic would be sufficient to enable a dividend of 2 per cent to be paid from the start. The remaining section would cost four and a half millions sterling, and the traffic prospects were not so good, but Mr. Ainscough expressed the opinion that a considerable development of trade, especially in cotton yarns and goods, would follow the construction of a railway.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Mr. Ainscough considered also that political reasons alone would justify the project, because France was seeking to extend her trade interests in Yunnan Fu. Another weighty consideration was the fact that goods which entered China by the French railway were subjected to heavy tariffs, which were not imposed on the merchandise entering by way of the existing Bhamo mule track. A great deal would depend on the attitude of the British Government as to the manner in which the scheme would be received by the Chinese authorities, and strong pressure from the British Legation at Pekin would be helpful. He suggested that as a preliminary measure representations should be made to the Secretary of State for India setting forth the urgent need for the construction of the railway, both from the point of view of the welfare of Lancashire trade and of the interests of the Empire as a whole.

It was announced that a memorial would shortly be presented to the India Office.

FOREIGN-GOING STUDENTS.

HOW THEY MAY SECURE NECESSARY CREDENTIALS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department:—

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country, and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

2. The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

3. The Governor General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative cerificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college, and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

4. It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the [illegible] mentioned above.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN SYRIA.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

ARMENIAN REFORMS.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

The Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Doumergue, made a long statement on French foreign policy, particularly with regard to the Turkish and Balkan questions, before the Committee of the Chamber on Foreign Affairs on December 24, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. M. Doumergue is at the Foreign Office for the first time, and it was not expected that he would already be in a position to trace any independent lines of policy differentiating the intentions of the present Administration from those of its predecessors. If his statement justified any surprise it is due to the fidelity with which he is following in the footsteps of MM. Poincare, Jonnart, and Pichon in respect of certain aims of French policy in the Near East, particularly with regard to Syria and the protection on Catholic missions and schools there, and also in the Balkans.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

After declaring at the outset that, like his predecessors, he would endeavour to maintain and develop the moral and material interests of France in the East, and, by confident co-operation with her friends and allies, would seek for solutions calculated to establish peace, M. Doumergue when on to the define these special French interests. It was noticed that in dealing with the "moral interests" of France in the East he made no distinction between secular and religious enterprises, except perhaps that he dwelt more on the latter than on the former. He announced the conclusion of and Agreement between the French Ambassador and the Grand Vizier, which would eventually receive the Sultan's section, and, by which "our schools, our hospitals, and the religious communities which are under our protectorate will no longer be exposed to the arbitrary proceedings of the local Administration, while accommodating themselves in a reasonable way to the new necessities of Turkey." Representations in the same sense which have been made at Athens, Sofia, and Belgrade were received in a friendly spirit, and it is hoped that the French schools and charitable institutions in the annexed districts will be treated "on the principles of toleration inaugurated in Europe by the French Revolution."

In addition to the ancient and modern educational institutions under French auspices in Syria the present Government intends to establish a professional school at Damascus—"a school," adds M. Doumergue, "which Musulmans will enter more readily than the primary schools, even the secular (*laïques*) ones, where some of them are afraid of a kind of instruction which, necessarily, does not meet all the demands of their religion." It is also proposed to open a professional school at Mosul.

The Prime Minister mentions, with apparent approval, the project of his predecessor at the Foreign Office, M. Pichon, to institute a special Press service for Syria, in order to deal with attacks of the Arab Press upon France. He will encourage French Consuls to combat such attacks, and he intends to establish a Vice-Consulate at Homs. He claims that France, on the occasion of the appointment of the new Governor, recently obtained certain administrative reforms for the population of the Lebanon, "our oldest client in the East," as well as the opening of the port of Juneh, north of Beirut. France will continue to promote the well-being of the Syrian populations, and M. Doumergue observed in this connexion:—"Our task in promoting the development of this part of the Ottoman Empire will be remarkably facilitated by the assurances given in December, 1912, to our Ambassador in London by the British Government to the effect that that Government had in those regions neither any intention of taking action, nor any design, nor any political aspirations."

FRENCH CAPITAL IN TURKEY.

After noting that French capital invested in Turkey—almost entirely in Turkish loans—amounts to £120,000,000, he retraced the work of the Financial Commission which met in Paris before the second Balkan war, and announced that he hoped soon to invite the members of that Commission to reassemble in Paris in order to terminate their task assigning its share of the Turkish debt to each of the Balkan countries which have annexed Turkish territory. Meanwhile French diplomacy has succeeded in inducing Servia, first of all these States, to accept the principle of her participation in the foreign debt of the Ottoman Empire in a measure strictly limited to the amount necessary for the protection of all the Turkish bondholders.

In the Franco-Turkish Agreement France, in exchange for her assent to an increase in the Turkish Customs duties, has, besides minor advantages obtained a "promise of concessions for an important system of railways to be constructed in Northern Anatolia, and in Armenia and Syria, the total length of which will be more than 2,400 kilometres" (about 1,243 miles).

ALBANIA AND ARMENIA.

In the course of a long reference to the Albanian question, which included mention of proposed gendarmerie under the command of Dutch officers, M. Doumergue stated that France had all the more readily associated herself with the other Powers in offering the Crown to Prince William of Wied because this Prince is related to the Royal family of Rumania, the policy of which in the Balkans French opinion has approved, and with which French relations, always good, have become still better.

The Prime Minister announced that France intended to second the efforts of Russia to obtain the establishment of order and respect for the rights of all populations in the Armenian provinces. Although the Turkish Government "thought that it would escape from the pressure of the Powers by anticipating their proposals and appointing two Ottoman Inspectors-General for the six Armenian provinces, Russia, with the support of France and Great Britain, and with the agreement of the other Powers, continues her efforts to obtain a Constitution for Armenia with adequate securities for life and prosperity.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has accepted the invitation of the Burma Motor Association to be its first Patron.

The ceremony of opening a new library at Batwa has just been performed by the administrator of Junagadh.

It is announced that Mr. T. H. Parsons has been selected for appointment as Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon.

The Metropolitan of India is in Burma and will visit Mandalay, Shwebo, Toungoo and Pegu, returning to Calcutta on the 29th instant.

The death of Lieutenant H. R. Kunhardt, R.N., of H.M. receiving ship Tamar, occurred at the Naval Hospital, Hongkong, on December 8, after a brief illness.

The death has occurred at Coonoor of Mrs. Clara Daly, widow of a Bengal pilot. The deceased leaves two sons, one in the Police in Bengal, another a planter in Assam, and also one married daughter who is in England.

The election by the Registered Graduates of the Madras University resulted in the return as Fellows for another term of five years, of the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar and Mr. P. Lakshminarasu Naidu.

Their Highnesses the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and the Maharaja of Patiala, who had been on a shooting excursion in Gir, near Lushala, have returned by special train to Jamnagar. The party, it is reported, bagged four tigers.

An inquiry into the circumstances of the grounding of the "Lady Blake" in Paumben, was held last week by the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo. Captain C. O. Kimber and two officers of the "Lady Blake" were among those examined.

Ceylon's London Rubber Exhibition Committee met in Colombo on the 7th instant, the Hon. J. G. Fraser presiding, and final arrangements for the Ceylon exhibits were settled. A letter was read from Government approving of the appointment of Mr. Lyne as Ceylon Commissioner for the Exhibition.

The final forecast of the Bihar indigo crop estimates the area sown this year at 63,100 acres against 90,100 in the year before. The decrease in the area is attributed to the reduction in cultivation in most concerns on account of the drop in prices in the Calcutta market for the crop of 1911-12.

Statistics prepared for the Presbyterian General Assembly at Allahabad show that there are 188 Presbyterian churches in India, of which only 42 are reported as having ministers in charge. But there are 210 ministers without charges or otherwise employed. The number of communicants is 17,338. The number of adults baptised last year was 2,925.

The wedding of Lieutenant Kirkpatrick and Miss Gisi Détring is settled for January 14th, and the young couple will go home via Siberia. Mr. Kirkpatrick is trying to get a transfer from his battalion, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, now in India, to the other battalion at home. He has been out in the East and Far East for seven years.—*China Critic.*

The Calicut Municipal Council has provided for an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 odd as the cost of the investigation of a water supply scheme for the Town. The appointment of a Municipal Engineer for the Town on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 has also been sanctioned, and there is a proposal for the appointment of a Health Officer too.

Prince Yusuf Kemal Pasha and the Earl and Countess of Rocksavage have arrived in Bangalore, and are the guests of the Government of Mysore. Arrangements have been made to give these distinguished visitors some big game shooting in the Province. The Egyptian Prince is said to be well-known as a sportsman in South Africa. The Earl of Rocksavage was formerly a lieutenant in the 9th Lancers.

Amongst the many good things in *Punch* of December 24th is the following:—From a letter in the *Ceylon Independent*:—

"The girls present at the Public Hall function were the *creme de menthe* of Colombo Girls' Schools."

In fact they impressed the writer so much (particularly the fourth from the end in the ninth row) that he has decided to become a benedictine.

It is understood that H. H. the Zamorin has addressed a letter to the Registrar of the Madras University, seeking the sanction of the Syndicate for the raising of the Zamorin's College at Calicut to the First Grade. The institution is sectarian in character, denying admission to Hindus below the caste of Nair and restricting it in the case of Christians and Mahomedans, but it is understood that, in the event of the Syndicate giving the sanction now sought, the B. A. classes that will then be created will be quite unsectarian and admit students of all castes and creeds.

The Madras fish-canning industry, which until recently was carried on as an experimental measure by the Government, at Calicut, has now reached a stage when it is possible to turn out canned fish on a commercial scale. This is the result of the deputation by the Government of Sir Frederick Nicholson and his Personal Assistant, Mr. V. Govindan, F. Z. S., to Europe, to study the various methods employed there in curing fish and canning it. Mr. Govindan travelled extensively in Europe, particularly in Norway, where fishing is the chief industry of the people. There he made a long stay, and on his return to India, a few months ago, effected a series of improvements at the Government curing yard and factory at Calicut. This is practically the first instance of commercial fish canning carried on in British India and the credit for the pioneer work in connection with it is entirely due to Sir Frederick Nicholson and his Assistant.

HEADS QUITE BALD WITH RINGWORM

Spread Until Eldest Boy's Head Was Covered with Ugly Patches. Then Younger Boy Had It. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Today Have Splendid Heads of Hair.

Queen St., Gillingham, Dorset, Eng.—"Last summer my eldest boy caught ringworm at school and I treated it as the head mistress advised, but it quickly spread until his head was quite covered with ugly patches.

"Then I found to my horror that the younger boy had it also. They were away from school many months and suffered a great deal and were very restless at night owing to the itching. Their heads were now quite bald and their scalps a thick mass of scurf.

"I then sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it for two days the scurf began to soften, and after daily washing and using Cuticura Ointment new hair began to appear and to-day they both have splendid heads of hair. I intend using Cuticura Ointment as a dressing, as I feel sure it will prevent a return of this most dreaded disease." (Signed) Mrs. A. Walters, May 5, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. No others do so much for skin and scalp troubles from infancy to age. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

A few Puffs

and many of the ordinary ready-made cigarettes are ready to be thrown away. They burn hot and fast because the tobacco is not fresh and moist. Make your own cigarettes with fresh tobacco and "A.G." Cigarette Paper. They will always be cool and sweet.

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To any lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we undertake to present as a Free Gift a Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. Fitted jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, ordinary price £5. To Gentlemen we present Gent's Solid Silver Watch, English Government Stamped, Heavy Cases, High-class movement, Splendid timekeeper.

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As a straightforward, generous effort for an established firm, We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing British Postal Order for One Shilling in exchange of our Dollar watch "Ladies" Long Guards or Gents Albert, sent carriage paid to your door with the watch which will be given Free. These Watches are guaranteed five years, should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us, and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 1/- for a Free Watch. You will be amazed. WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Desk 56), 39 Cornwalls Road, London, N., England.

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M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS.

The fifty-ninth ordinary general meeting of stockholders of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was held in London on December 17, the chairman of the Board of Directors, Sir William Bissett presiding.

The Report and accounts for the quarter ended on March 31, 1913 having been adopted, the chairman made his annual statement from which we extract the following:—

The Capital expenditure on the Company's and State Lines amounted to Rs. 30,44,778, viz,: Rs. 4,56,722 on Works, Rs. 1,61,445 on Rolling Stock, and Rs. 24,26,611 on Suspense Accounts.

GROSS EARNINGS.

The Gross Earnings of the Company's and State Lines for the quarter, compared with the results of the corresponding period of 1912, have risen from Rs. 88,93,508 to Rs. 95,56,648—an increase of Rs. 7,63,140. The Coaching Earnings are better by Rs. 5,15,642, the Goods Earnings are better by Rs. 1,90,983, and the Miscellaneous Earnings (including Telegraph) by Rs. 56,515.

The improvement in the Earnings from Coaching Traffic has been Rs. 3,18,527 on the Broad Gauge Section and Rs. 1,97,115 on the Metre Gauge Section, and in both instances is mainly attributable to the steady expansion of the passenger traffic.

The earnings from Goods Traffic increased by Rs. 1,90,983, derived almost entirely from General Merchandise carried for the Public. The improvement was practically confined to the Broad Gauge Section. The principal commodities contributing to this result were: Grain and Pulse, larger quantities of grain being imported from the North for Southern India; Oil-seeds owing to increased traffic in groundnuts chiefly for export; and Metals, due to increased despatches of Manganese Ore for export. On the other hand owing to a partial failure of crops, and a late season in certain areas, the traffic in a few commodities, principally in the important staple of Raw Cotton—and consequently in cotton seed—declined.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The Working Expenses of the entire system, that is, including the Branch Lines worked and maintained by the Company, amounted to Rs. 54,00,930 or 48·71 per cent. of the Earnings of the System, as compared with Rs. 51,61,793 or 51·03 per cent. during the previous corresponding period. The mileage worked and maintained was the same, but the train mileage increased from 2,754,767 to 2,879,091. Deducting the proportionate charges debitable to the worked Branch Lines, the Working Expenses of the Company and State Lines stand at Rs. 46,94,923 or 48·62 per cent. of Earnings, as compared with Rs. 45,37,625 or 51·02 per cent. of Earnings in 1912.

MYSORE STATE LINES.

The Mysore States Lines (in which the stockholders of the Company are financially interested) shared in the general improvement in both Coaching and goods Traffic, to which I have already referred. The Earnings rose from Rs. 8,18,088 to Rs. 9,86,530, and the Working Expenses from Rs. 4,18,447 to Rs. 4,90,591. The net Earnings therefore amounted to Rs. 4,95,939 as compared with Rs. 3,99,641 in the first quarter of 1912.

NET REVENUE.

The Net Revenue Account, appearing on page 14 of the Report, shows that after allowing for all liabilities for rebates, interest &c., the Company's share of the divisible surplus Receipts for the Company's and State Lines amounted to Rs. 6,63,089 2a. 8p. and for the Mysore State Lines to Rs. 24,132 0a. 7p., a total of Rs 6,87,221 3a. 3p. This sum has been paid to the Company and realised £45,993 14s. 2d.

The general results of the first quarter of 1913 are, I am sure you will agree, quite satisfactory. But a word of caution may not be out of place, and I would ask you not to assume that these results indicate a proportionate ratio for the results for a full year: the period is an odd one and there are special items on both sides of the accounts.

The Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1913—the first Half-yearly Account to be prepared to accord with the financial year—have recently been closed, and the following general results have been cabled by the acting Agent:—

	Company's and State Lines.	Mysore State Lines.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Earnings	...1,87,32,000	18,37,000
Working Expenses	...1,06,65,000	10,70,000
Net Earnings	... 80,67,000	7,60,000
Company's share of above after providing for all liabilities for rebates, interest, &c	... 8,48,000	38,000

These results show a satisfactory increase in gross earnings over the corresponding period of 1912, in spite of adverse influence with which we have had to contend and the improvement, I am glad to say, continues. On the other hand, the working expenses have also risen considerably, though not unduly. Taking a moderate estimate of the results of the current half-year, it is not unreasonable to expect that for the complete year the Surplus Profits payable to the Company, over and above the Guaranteed Interest, will enable your Board to recommend you, when next we meet; to declare a final dividend equal to the interim dividend which we ask you to pass to-day.

GENERAL.

When I last addressed you I referred to the able services of our Agent, Mr. Anderson, and of the Staff in India, who have so well supported him in a time of special difficulty.

In June last further difficulties arose through a certain number of the Staff absenting themselves from duty, and endeavouring, with the assistance of outside leaders of agitation, to induce the whole of the Traffic and Running Staff to join them, and so disorganise the Railway Service and the trade and business of the Presidency. I do not wish to enlarge upon these difficulties, now happily past, but I can confidently renew the assurance I gave you in May last that we owe much to the temperate and considerate treatment of the difficulties by our Agent, Mr. Anderson, and much also to the good sense and loyalty of the great majority of the Staff, who refused to adopt the new tactics of damning all contracts and agreements.

THE WEATHER.

"DRY EVERYWHERE"

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The weather has been dry everywhere. In Rajputana the temperature is higher than usual and low humidity prevails over the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No large change.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (13th) ...	57·5	51·0	...	7·63
Jask ...	78·5	67·3	...	1·68
Muskat (13th) ..	81·6	67·9	...	0·65
Delhi ...	75·0	52·4	...	0·52
Karachi ...	74·1	58·5	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	83·8	49·6	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	84·6	59·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	85·6	59·9	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	89·6	52·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	90·3	57·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	93·5	58·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	57·2	...	0·00
Deesa ...	90·2	46·3	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	85·4	70·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	94·7	64·7	...	...
Mormugao ...	83·0	6·2	...	...
Karwar ...	90·7	62·8	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·0	53·2	...	0·38
Ahmednagar ...	87·1	51·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	87·8	51·9	...	...
Sholapur ...	87·8	56·8	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	87·0	58·1	...	0·21
Belgaum ...	83·5	47·0	...	0·82
Madras ...	86·3	67·7	...	28·74
Bangalore ...	81·3	51·4	...	0·34

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind or in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 14th January, 1914, was 30·193 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	January					
Thurs ...	5	m	1	20	30	1
			1	27 a	27	5
Fri	13	m	1	57	29	8
			2	15 a	27	2
Sat	17	m	2	35	29	0
			3	9 a	26	8
Sun	18	m	8	15	28	1
			4	12 a	26	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
	January					
Thurs ...	15	m	7	29	17	7
			7	19 a	15	8
Fri	16	m	8	9	17	3
			7	55 a	16	9
Sat	17	m	8	52	17	1
			8	44 a	18	2
Sun	18	m	9	41	17	2
			9	40 a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Thursday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 21m.
16 (Friday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 22m.
17 (Saturday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 22m.
18 (Sunday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 23m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full moon, Jan. 12th, 10h 34·0 m. a.m.; Perigee, 15th, 11·7h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 5h. 59·8m. a.m.; New Moon, 26th, 0h. 4·1m. p.m.; Apogee, 31st, 11·0h. p.m.; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h 3·6m. p.m.

THE NEED OF BEAUTY.

A CAUSE OF SOME OF TO-DAY'S SOCIAL EVILS.

Mr. Jan B. Stoughton, Holborn, lectured recently at the Manchester University on "The Need for Beauty in Life."

Mr. Holborn laid down the broad proposition that the main cause of the social evils of to-day was a want of art appreciation, and that we should never get true social reform and never conquer the evils of our times until a national love of beauty had been brought about. He wished it to be taken for granted that in every human being there was implanted a natural instinct to distinguish between what he considered the beautiful and what he considered the ugly and to prefer the beautiful—he instanced the choice of one tie as against another, the choice of one colour instead of another for the paint upon a door, the preference for one girl's face instead of another's. It might be dormant; our modern civilisation tended to thwart its development, and what we wanted to do was to train it just as we did the moral faculty.

THE GREEK "GENTLEMAN."

What was the relation at Athens of art and beauty to the life of the people? What did the Athenian, for instance, understand as that which constituted a gentleman? Not large property—too much money was considered as vulgar, like too much dinner or too much drink; not blue blood, unless the possessor "came up to sample." It was personal worth, the man who was both beautiful and good. Mr. Holborn expounded the intimacy of connection in Greek thought between the beautiful and the good. It helped to explain the part which gesture and graceful movement played in Greek life. A man must and could only express himself outwardly, and so it became important to the Greek that this power of expression should be cultivated to the utmost and made as beautiful as possible. Hence possibly, more than half of Greek education was devoted to that which we ignored, or even deliberately discouraged—to athletics and dancing (a movement with the Greeks of the whole body), to pose and gesture, to reading and rhetoric. Not one person out of a hundred amongst us could read decently, and the proportion of those who could speak with fluency and agreeableness of intonation could not be one in a thousand.

POSTERITY'S VIEW OF US.

In taking the Greek as the example of the all-round man, Mr. Holborn did not claim for him that he reached the highest point in each department in the three great fundamentals of man's nature—the intellectual, the moral, and the artistic. He wished only to show that no side of his nature was left out of consideration. There was the intellectual side. It had been said that "save the blind forces of nature nothing moves in modern life which is not Greek in its origin." On the other hand, many people spoke slightingly of Greek morality. What of our own? We must look at our own morality from the point of view of posterity. How would posterity judge our sweated industries? What would be thought of the fact that 3,000,000 of our wage-earners earned less than 25s. a week? Still more significant of the callousness of our so-called morality were our little thoughtless phrases—"submerged tenth." Athenian citizenship had its faults, but one could not conceive it regarding with equanimity a submerged tenth or any other fraction submerged. What would posterity think of our national drunkenness—£160,000,000 a year on alcoholic liquor? What would the Greek have thought of that? What would he have thought of the idle crowds at our football matches? What of our trusts and combines, our bread-and-butter education, our materialism, Congo atrocities, Putumayo atrocities, white slave traffic? And then the artistic side. Look at the site of Athens, and at Athens herself, a dream of beauty; look at any specimen that was found of humble Greek crockery—would posterity do any wrangling for the possession in its museums of our meat tin cans? There was the Greek drama. In 100 years Athens, a town about the size of Salford, produced 4,000 dramas of the highest literary quality the world had ever seen. Could Salford do that in ten hundred years? It was astonishing how much of the preliminary judging of the drama was done by citizens chosen haphazard and by lot. The Greek drama was constructed on certain ascertained principles of construction—the thing most like it in the rigidity of its rules of construction that one could think of at the moment was the sonnet. Suppose we had a sonnet competition, who would act as the judges? We should employ professors. We should not go out and button-hole the first man we met and ask him to judge in a sonnet competition.

THE CAUSE OF OUR TROUBLES.

The rest of Mr. Holborn's lecture was a pursuit of the Greek idea of "all-roundness" into mediæval times and the times of the Renaissance. In both these epochs it was wanting. In mediæval times the intellectual side was wanting; truth was not loved for its own sake, and that made mediæval morals cruel and narrow and its art barbaric. The Renaissance was the rebirth of the Greek outlook. The artistic and the intellectual were developed but not the moral. To-day we had developed our moral standards. We did care for the fallen and we were a moral people in the main. Again, we had the intellectual side developed almost as strongly as the Greeks—it was the age of science. But what about the artistic side? Never was there an age when beauty played so small and unimportant a part in life. And that was the cause of our troubles. Our hideous factories, our hideous warehouses, our slums, our smug villas, our love of gain—the whole age was marked by grossness and materialism.

"We talk science to the slums, but that won't put things right; we talk to the slums about morals, we preach to them—with no effect. There will be no effect till we realise that man is a being with three parts to his nature. We must instil in the people who live in the slums, and in the rich people, too, who don't live in them, a love of beauty, and the slums will disappear. We want to take from Greece not a copy—all copies are bad,—but an inspiration."

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

WHY NOT?

The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil asks that question in the *Daily Mail*.

What a difference there is between the well-to-do widow and the poor widow, he writes. As the first bitterness of sorrow wears away and the mental vision becomes clear again, the poor woman's eyes rest on the consequences of her bereavement each one more repellent than the other. First she realises that her loneliness may be intensified by the loss of her children. Can she hope to keep them now her husband is dead? Must she either entrust them to the Poor Law or to some other institution?

And then beyond that possibility there open up temptations too horrible even to contemplate. If she keeps her children with her, the Poor Law may give her—and that only in certain unions—a miserable pittance. And if she has young children to go out to work to increase that pittance, even were it permitted by the guardians, would mean neglect of the children; and the smallest evil she sees before her is a vista of the children who have been so clean and well-kept becoming through their mother's poverty neglected and ill-kempt. And yet if she does not go to work what is she to do? The relieving officer explains to her that she had better go into the union, where she will be well cared for, but separated from her children, and they may be boarded-out and learn to call other women "mother," or they may be kept in the work-house separated from their mother and treated as the report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law has portrayed.

TRAGEDY OF THE POOR LAW.

The relieving officer's advice is endorsed by those hard, well-meaning people who put up on their walls the text, "The Lord is very pitiful," and themselves do not know the meaning of the word pity. Why should not a poor woman leave her children? they say in their unsympathetic way, thinking only of material comfort, and forgetting about that mother's love, so intensified by her sad position. But she has only to look at the children at her knee or the baby in the cot to feel that however well meant their advice it cannot be followed.

What shall she do, then? Alas! the suggestion is made to her by all the powers of evil. She may keep her children with her, she has no need to send them to the loveless life of the parish workhouse, there is no need for her to go out to work, her home may be tidy and comfortable and there can be food and raiment in plenty for all if she will do that which only a few weeks ago, when her husband was alive she wondered that any woman could bring herself to do!

This tragedy takes place constantly. Perhaps the woman sinks down to the lowest depths of degradation, perhaps she recovers herself in years to come; but should we allow any one to be put in this terrible position? Should it not be the law of our land that when a woman is left a widow, especially with young children, adequate provision be made so that she may bring them up well and give them food and raiment? This is so obviously right that one wonders that any one can hold a contrary opinion. The fact that destitute children must be maintained by the Poor Law allows the principle that the children's welfare is the concern of the State. The fact that there are many laws against the White Slave traffic shows that England desires to uphold a woman's honour. To tempt women to sell their honour to save their children is obviously against the settled policy of our country.

AN ECONOMICAL PROPOSAL.

Even the old economic purist who glories in the harsh Poor Law hardly could admire this result of that law. He may urge that outdoor relief encourages improvidence and that people will not save for their old age if a few of them are not starved to death; but even this narrow logic could not maintain that women would kill their husbands to get poor relief, or that if there was a liberal distribution of alms to widows the mortality among husbands would increase. Moreover, I would point out to him that helping the widow to maintain her own children is far more economical than boarding them out with other mothers. The story would be comic, if it were not pitiable, of how poor mothers go and visit their boarded-out children and how they tell the foster-parent that they would be glad to take the children at half the rate for which a stranger will undertake to house and clothe them; therefore for mere economy's sake it is far better always to keep the children with the mother.

But there are higher things than economy in this world. There is a great deal more in child life than feeding and clothing. You may change a sinner into a saint by teaching him that word love. You may take a beautiful child mind, with all its fragile delicacy—a mind, perhaps, of priceless value to the community—you may crush it and smash it in your Poor Law machine till it is worth nothing, fit only to be shovelled on to the dust heaps of society, into the tramp ward, into the prison.

THEFT OF A MOTHER'S LOVE.

It is not only the coarse and brutal fathers and the tough hard-fibred women who are parted by death, it is also the refined and sensitive; death's hand falls indifferently on the man who is worthless and the man worthy of high things. So the Poor Law children are of all kinds, some rough, hard and brutal by nature; but some are affectionate and sensitive, and to rob such of a mother's love, to mark these young lives by indelible grief, is to lay the foundation of a hardness and cynicism and an undying hatred of our present social system which has allowed such laws.

Is it wrong to ask why we cannot in England have pensions for widows with children on the same lines as they are claiming them in certain States of America and in New Zealand, so that the mother would be free from those temptations which come with poverty? If this is impossible, surely the Poor Law might allow the children to be boarded out with their mother and not separate the mother from her child. They might definitely forbid, as the Royal Commission advises, the retention of children in the union unless they are with their mother. And such action would cost no more, indeed much less, than the present policy.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

A message was received at Ottawa on Dec. 23 by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister, and Comptroller of the Naval Service, from Collinson Point, Alaska, stating that the scientists and the crews of the Alaska and the Mary Sachs, of the Stefansson Arctic expedition, are safe in winter quarters. They last saw the Karluk on Aug. 19. The report that the Mary Sachs had been wrecked is thus shown to be untrue. No mention of Mr. Stefadsson is made in the reports that have been received.

KING EDWARD VII.

A rare distinction has been conferred by Queen Alexandra on a florist, named Fraulein Reich, who lives in Marienbad. Fraulein Reich has placed flowers in the few occupied by his late Majesty in the church there ever since the death of King Edward. Some days ago (said a home paper on Dec. 25) she received a letter, written by order of Queen Alexandra, in which the lady was thanked for her reverential act. The message continued: Her Majesty understands that you have done this act without ostentation or a wish to attract notice, few even knowing who who was the giver. In acknowledgment Her Majesty has ordered me to send you two portraits, one of Her Majesty alone, and the second of the King and Queen in their robes of State. Please accept the pictures, which bear the autograph signature of Her Majesty, who thanks you for the touching indication of your veneration. I must add that Her Majesty hopes you may live many years, and that you will place flowers in the pew of the late King in Marienbad Church during the season.

DEATH OF SIR T. LAWRENCE.

The death took place in mail week of Sir James John Trevor Lawrence, the horticulturist, at his country house at Burford, Dorking, Surrey, a week before his eighty-second birthday. Sir Trevor was the son of the first baronet Sir William Lawrence, a famous Court Surgeon in Queen Victoria's early years, and was himself a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a member of the Indian Medical service in the time of the old East India Company and during the Mutiny. In 1884 he became President of the Royal Horticultural Society and held that position for nearly thirty years, retiring early this year. He made a hobby of the cultivation of orchids, his collection at Burford comprising 3,000 varieties. "I am interested in all kinds of flowers," he once said. "I have always said that gardening is the mother of the virtues, and I think that the rearing of flowers and plants has a very great educational and humanising influence." He was a member of Parliament from 1875 92, representing first Mid-Surrey and then the North-Eastern Division of the same county. He was a close friend of the late George Meredith, who was his neighbour at Dorking.

THRONE OF PORTUGAL.

Two detectives left here last night (wired the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Telegraph*, on Dec. 25) for Chicago to apprehend Mr. M. Blair Coan, chief investigator of the Illinois Senate White Slave Commission, on a charge of criminal libel against Mr. G. Henry Stetson of this city. Mr. Coan filed a suit yesterday against Stetson, alleging that £8,000 was due to him for services in an alleged plot to put his mother, Countess Santa Eulalia, formerly Mrs. John B. Stetson, on the Throne of Portugal. Mrs. Stetson inherited a vast fortune from her husband, the famous manufacturer of hard felt hats. Mr. Stetson's counsel expressed surprise that any newspaper should have printed such a ridiculous yarn as that Mr. Coan was agent for his client in fomenting revolution in Portugal, and that Countess Eulalia was sending £30,000 a year to the Count, Mr. Stetsons step father, to finance a revolution was equally ridiculous. A statement which carried its own refutation was to the effect that Coan visited White House during the Taft administration to "sound the American Government and the Senate" on alleged revolution plans to give Portugal a new Queen, and that those he interviewed gave a joyful assent. To set Mr. Stetson right before the world, action was taken first against Mr. Coan and then against the newspapers who published his libellous insinuations.

"HEIRS WANTED."

An amusing story of a fraud was related at Brentford on Wednesday in mail week when George Smith, 23, a Liverpool cattleman, pleaded guilty to defrauding David Robert Beals, of Grove-road, Hounslow, of £43. Beale stated that he was a retired warrant officer from the Army, and also from the police in Australia. He kept a shop at Hounslow, where prisoner called in November. Prisoner produced an advertisement for the heirs of George Smith, of Ballarat, and said he was the son. At prisoner's suggestion witness wrote a letter to be sent to the solicitors at Bristol, and a few days after that he produced a typed reply. This and other letters of a similar character were written by the prisoner and typed for him at a local firm. Prisoner engaged witness and his wife as managers to a ranch in Australia at a salary of £4 10s a week, and witness sent his Army papers to Brisbane with a deed giving an inventory of the ranch, with wages of cattle punchers and others. Accused also ordered a gun, ammunition, and clothing from tradesmen, but delivery of these had been stopped. Prisoner also communicated, as he alleged, with a Colonel Oxley, but he also was a myth. Finally witness became suspicious as to the origin of a telegram and wrote to the solicitors himself, and they wired, "Smith, be careful." He then informed the police, and prisoner was arrested on a warrant at Liverpool. Smith was sentenced to six month's hard labour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

THE PRIZE-WINNER.

The winner of the five-drawer drop-head cabinet sewing machine, of the value of Rs 165, made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, is MRS. SEYMOUR LYNN, Clark House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. LYNN sent in 425 prize coupons.

That the competition excited wide-spread interest is shown by the fact that the competitors included lady readers, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

Nearly 100 ladies competed and an enormous number of coupons were sent in.

HOW SLACK WAS KILLED.

PINNED BENEATH THE CAR IN A "DEATH TRAP."

A coroner's jury has found that the death of Mr. Robert Barram Slack, the Hendon aviator, who was killed while driving a motor-car near Radlett Herts, was due to shock, the result of injuries.

They found also that the car was driven at excessive speed which was the cause of its overturning and declared that the road at the spot was dangerous and unfit for public use and that its condition contributed to the causation of the accident.

The bridge on which the accident occurred was condemned as a death trap by the jury whose finding will be forwarded to the Herts County Council.

Mr. George Elliott, K.C., and Mr. J. A. C. Keddes appeared on behalf of the owner of the car.

The widow, Mrs. Mabel Slack, of 201, Exchange, Westbury Port, who gave evidence of identification, said her husband was a skilful motorist.

Geoffrey Charles Gold, one of the occupants of the car, said they had stayed at Dunstable on the Saturday night and on Sunday were proceeding to Hendon, where Mr. Slack was due to fly in the afternoon.

At the spot where the accident occurred there was an "S" shaped curve, with a bridge in the middle. They travelled down hill at about twenty miles an hour, and on approaching the bridge the deceased put on the brakes.

When half-way over the bridge the car skidded and ran into a bank on the right side of the road. Witness believed a tyre burst, and the offside hind wheel gave way.

He himself was thrown over the hedge into a field, and late he discovered the car upside down in a ditch, with Mr. Slack and another of the three other occupants underneath. When they were extricated Mr. Slack was found to be dead.

In answer to the coroner (Dr. Lovell Grave), Mr. Gold said that while they might have exceeded the speed limit during part of the journey, he did not think they were travelling at an excessive pace at the time of the accident. The deceased was a very good driver, although he was inclined to take risks.

Edward Albert Lovelock of Watford, who was walking with a companion, stated that the car passed them at a terrific pace, and he remarked: "I suppose they are some of the nuts from Hendon Aerodrome."

A little later Mr. Gold came running after them, saying: "Run for your lives if you would save two men's lives." On reaching the spot the witness found Mr. Slack pinned down by the steering wheel.

Medical evidence was given that Mr. Slack had received a blow in the stomach so tremendous that he was killed instantly.

JEAN HENRI FABRE.

A FAMOUS FRENCH NATURALIST.

M. Fabre, the great French naturalist on December 23 entered his ninety-first year. Darwin described him as an "inimitable observer," and his "Souvenirs Entomologiques," consisting of no less than ten volumes, dealing with the insects of his native Provence, not only contain the result of much original research and the record of many illuminating discoveries but from a storehouse of insect romances, of instances of instinct and habit undreamed of by the average reader. This is not to say that M. Fabre is a "popular" writer in the sense that the scientist can afford to neglect his work. He is simply an observer of vast experience and inimitable patience, who relates his discoveries with a charm that makes them equally readable as literature and as scientific records.

Fabre's first entomological work gained the honours of the Institute of France and a prize for experimental physiology. His extraordinary absorption in his entomological pursuits was a source of perplexity to those among whom he dwelt. One morning he was passed by three women vintagers on their way to work. When they passed him again at sunset he was still seated on the same stone, with his eyes fixed on the same spot, whereupon he saw one of them tap her forehead as she wispered; "A poor innocent." But more than one garde champetre suspected that he was up to no good in his mysterious wanderings about the countryside. However, the sight of the little dark ribbon of the Legion of Honour, with which he had been decorated by the French Government, was generally sufficient to allay suspicion.

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RAID ON IRISH STILL.

STRUGGLE WITH POLICE IN THE SEA.

One of the most dramatic stories in the history of illicit still hunting in Ireland comes from Connemara (says the *Daily Chronicle* Galway correspondent).

For some time Mr. Woods, district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, has been aware that large quantities of potheen were being distilled in the small islands off the coast. He accordingly arranged that two parties of police should meet on the bleak shore opposite the islands. The party had a large boat and started from the vicinity of Kilkerran Bay on their perilous journey in the midst of a boiling surf. Twenty yards or more from the shore the boat grounded on a reef. Mr. Woods and his men jumped out into the waist-deep water, and it was not until that moment that the distillers saw them so engrossed had they been with their work. Instantly to evade capture four of the men plunged into the boiling sea. Most of the police made for the land, but Mr. Woods noticed that one of the distillers was being swept past near the reef where he was standing, and therefore, divesting himself of his top coat, he pluckily plunged after him. He managed to catch hold of the half-drowned man, who struggled violently to get away into the open sea, but on Mr. Woods calling out the prisoner's name the latter gave in, and was carried by the officer to land where both collaped through exhaustion.

In the meantime a similar struggle in the sea had been taking place a short distance away, a constable having a hard battle to retain the man he had got hold of. The latter was unable to swim, and was in imminent danger of being swept out to sea. However, with the help, of some other constables the second man was eventually made a prisoner. On making an examination the police found three active stills, three worms, twenty-six gallons of senglings, and 100 gallons of wash.

WHERE THE FAIRY TALES COME FROM.

It is rather surprising to discover how few of the fairy-tales which are now being put upon the stage can be claimed as British. Some of the most popular—"Bluebeard" and "Cinderella," for instance—are translations from the French; "Puss in Boots" comes to us from Italy; "Jack in the Beanstalk" is German; "Jack the Giant-Killer" derives from the old Norwegian sagas; whilst "Aladdin" and "Sinba" come, of course from the "Arabian Nights" "The Babes in the Wood," however, is a purely English story, being, in fact, a popular perversion of the murder of the young Princes in the Tower. "Little Red Riding Hood," too, is English, though its exact origin is uncertain. The story of "Dick Whittington," which most people would unhesitating claim as English, is common to Italy, France, Norway, and Russia, and is even to be found in a book by a Persian writer of the thirteenth century.

CARMEN SYLVA'S" SKETCH OF HER NEPHEW.

The Queen of Rumania—"Carmen Sylva," the poetess—prints a character sketch of her nephew, Prince William of Wied, who is to be the ruler of the new kingdom of Albania," in the "Osterreichische Rundschau."

The Prince, she says, is a direct descendant of William the Silent of Orange "As a child we never saw him without a book in his hand, holding it open with his finger to keep the place while he walked. In spite of this studious tendency he also boasted great physical strength, and in the grammar school at Jena he was the leader of the class at drilling and gymnastics, and many tales of his prowess are related by his school fellows. The prince was able to lift any of them with one hand, and would place them on a high shelf when they annoyed him, reaching up as if the boy in his hand were merely a trifling weight.

The prince was very industrious, and took a good place in the entrance examination to the academy of War. "Tall and thin and a splendid horseman, he was saluted by the Rumanians as Lohengrin when he appeared in his white Grade du Corps uniform with the Silver Eagle helmet."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE POETRY OF SIDNEY LANIER.

The poetry of Sydney Lanier is pretty well known in this country, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, and those who have turned to it from time to time with pleasure will be astonished to hear it suggested that he is to prove another Henry Kirke White upon their hands. That is the opinion, however, which so estimable a critic as Mr. Charles which Leonard Moore has been confiding to readers of the current issue of the *Dial*. The flourish of trumpets with which, in his own country, Lanier was greeted was due, it would seem, less by far to the real worth of his work than to certain extrinsic causes existing at the time. People were waiting anxiously for a new poet when Lanier appeared; he came from the South, and as the North had conquered they were disposed to be generous, while it was known that the poet's life had been a heroic struggle with the malady that at last laid him low. People's heads have cleared now, however; they rate his work at its inherent value and are likely to equate it with that of the forgotten Englishman whom because he was an industrious and virtuous youth who wrote verse and died young, people were willing to hail as a second Chatterton.

Now action and reaction are, it is known, equal and opposite, and the extremity of the praise with which Lanier was greeted may account for the extremity of the judgment thus pronounced. But it is worth nothing that although in this country Lanier was greeted as heartily as he was in America, yet readers of intelligence appreciate him very highly still. He was introduced into England in an article in the *Spectator*. The writer was over eulogistic, though in a calm judicial fashion. Of the last two lines of "O Love, O Wife" the writer said that they were as simple and exquisite as any touch of tenderness in our literature, and of "The Harlequin of Dreams" that there was no assignable limit to the genius of him who had written it. Lanier, further, was a poet more original than any the United States had yet produced, and there was in his volume more of genius than in all Poe's poems, all Longfellow's and all Lowell's (humorous poems excepted). Those who bought the book on the strength of this article may have felt, on reading it, a little disappointment at first but presently they came to their own conclusion, that if in Lanier we did not have a great poet, we had at least a true one, and one entitled to live in virtue of almost one-third of his work. And they think so still. Those, indeed, who measure poetry by its "intellectual content" will never find their own in him, because, although Lanier was a thoughtful man and had many interests, he was at his best when he surrendered himself to his feelings and allowed his swinging rhythms to carry him along on a shining current of beautiful images. "The Ballad of Trees and the Master" has already its place in all the anthologies, but such poems, besides, as "Sunrise", "The Marshes of Glynn," and "Owl against Robin" are as well worthy of survival.

THE HISTORIC QUANTOCKS.

It was not, as everyone now knows, from the lakes and mountains of the North of England that the "Lyrical Ballads" drew their inspiration, but from the Quantocks. So Mr. G. M. Trevelyan utters a benediction upon them. "Blessed," he says, "be the Quantock Hill above Somerset's green lanes and sea, and blessed among English summers be that of 1797! For there and then did Coleridge and Wordsworth, no less creative than young Bonaparte in the Italian fields, plan out the downfall of Pope and the *ancien regime* in letters." It is, indeed, historic ground, and, as having witnessed a theory of poetry being formed first and then poetry written in accordance with it so completely revolutionising English literature, the region is worthy of a sevenfold benediction. A book will be written on the joint lives of the poets there some day, a better book than Professor Knight's "Coleridge and Wordsworth in the West Country," even more systematic and more thoroughly critical, which will exhibit the influences of their surroundings on the poets, of the poets on each other, and of Dorothy Wordsworth upon both, and will enable us to read the period, as far as that is now possible, though a microscope.

WORDSWORTH AND COLERIDGE.

Professor Knight deals very gracefully with the influence of Dorothy upon her brother, but is less satisfactory in handling that of her brother upon his friend. He pronounces that Wordsworth's influence upon Coleridge was greater than that of Coleridge upon Wordsworth, and argues his point by comparing the imagination of Coleridge, vivid and receptive of impressions, with that of Wordsworth, slow to assimilate matter from without but tenacious of it when assimilated. Both the premises and the inference may be true, but the *a priori* method of argument is never a very satisfactory one in criticism, and it would have been better to trace influences in the work the poets actually produced. That of Wordsworth is very evident in "The Ancient Mariner," but that of Coleridge in the poems of the other is much more subtle. Mr. Trevelyan sees it in "Peter Bell" and "The Thorn," the failure of both of which poems he attributes to Wordsworth's being too strongly under the sway of the imagination, though not of the theory, of his friend. A comparison between "The Three Graves" and "Goody Blake" suggests a remote common origin for both poems. There is, indeed, no resemblance between the stories told, nor are there any of those similarities of phrase which enable young men to make one more entry in their lists of "parallel passages," but one never gets quite to the bottom of those early Wordsworthian poems until one understands the purpose with which they were written. Now, the purpose with which "Goody Blake" was written was to show how a curse actually took effect and "The Three Graves"—also the story of a curse—was written because Coleridge found in it "a striking proof of the possible effect on the imagination from an idea violently and suddenly impressed upon it." One is permitted to guess, in the far-off background of both poems, at one of those glorious conversations of the two friends in which they discussed whether a curse heard by an imaginative person in a high-strung moment might not actually take effect. Here, however, a doubt arises illustrating the complexity of the whole question. "Goody Blake" is described as a "true story;" it may therefore have originated the conversation. In that case have we here an instance of the influence of Coleridge on Wordsworth or of Wordsworth upon Coleridge?

ANATOLE FRANCE.

The visit of M. France has called out in the press some very good articles on his work and outlook, but it has afforded very few of the personal touches which the readers of newspapers prize, so that for those who did not actually meet him he is no more a vivid and human personality than he was before. Even interviewers did not get very much out of him. When he confided to one that great poetry was very difficult to translate, or that English literature was romantic before French was, he was on safe ground, and he was not less so when alluding to Daudet's indebtedness to Dickens. He "leaned forward and touched my hand," says the interviewer, "and said, 'Have you noticed how much Daudet owes to Dickens? Think of Daudet's 'Jack' and its correspondence with 'David Copperfield,'" and the interviewer "marvelled anew at the man's wide understanding." Yet M. France need not have been so impressive nor this interviewer so impressed, for one of the two things about Daudet that people know best is just his resemblance to Dickens. Daudet is understood to have protested against the charge of borrowing, but he convinced no one, and only the other day M. Wyzewa wrote: "Alphonse Daudet's first novels might be taken for French 'adaptations' of the novels of Dickens; and later, even to the end of his life, one can trace the imitation in every page of the author of 'Numa Roumestan'" Equally well known is Daudet's practice of portraying real people in his novels—although M. France did not, of course, touch on that. While still a boy in Lyons he used to follow people about from street to street weaving life histories of them, and he followed the method throughout life. He seldom created a character, and in "Jack" the mother is perhaps the only instance. Jack himself was one Raoul, a protege of the novelist's Belisaire was one Offelmer, a fellow-soldier during the siege; Dargenton Hirsch, and Moronval were drawn from the life, and the good Dr. Rivals was in reality a benevolent Dr. Reffy. This method is all very well when it is confined to obscure persons in private life, but Daudet did not so confine it, and some of his novels become offensive when they are known to be *romans a clef* with public characters as their central figures.

A HIDDEN WOMAN.

REMARKABLE STORY FROM NEW YORK.

Adelaide Branch, the woman of mystery who emerged from a secret chamber in the office of Melville Couch, a distinguished American lawyer, has now told the story of her romantic association with the dead man. She is about thirty-eight years of age, tall, and dark, with violet eyes, and very handsome, says the *Telegraph's* correspondent.

She met Mr. Couch for the first time when he was Public Prosecutor. That was fifteen years ago. She is a highly educated woman, very refined, speaks several languages, and is well versed in law; and it was while acting as agent for a law book firm that she first entered the office in Monticello, State of New York, where for three years she voluntarily immured herself in a small room, eight by twelve feet, living the life of a recluse, separated from her friends and relatives, and only at night on three occasions flitting through the village for a brief walk, and then always deeply veiled.

"It was because I loved Mr. Couch better than anything else on earth," said Miss Branch, that I made myself a prisoner in his office. I knew he was married, and I tried to tear myself away from him, but I could not be happy except when he was near. Finally in February, 1910, I persuaded him to arrange a little room in the back of his office, and there I have been happy ever since. Yes, happy all the time. Any woman who loved a man as I did would be willing to sacrifice the world for him. I worked all day at typewriting for him and I was overjoyed when sometimes he could make excuses to his family and could spend the evenings in the office."

The extraordinary thing is that nobody in the village of Monticello, which has a population of 2,000 people, ever suspected that the thin partition in the lawyer's office hid from them such a love romance of real life.

The lawyer died suddenly from heart disease at his office, and when Mrs. Couch arrived she was confronted by the other woman.

"Who are you?" demanded Mrs. Couch. The woman suddenly strengthened up. "I know who you are," she answered. "You are his wife before the law, but I am his wife before God. I loved him, I loved him; nobody could have loved him as I have. I nursed him when he needed nursing; I cheered him when he needed cheering. I devoted myself to him, and asked nothing for it—nothing except to be near him."

She was talking with her eyes starting. Suddenly she collapsed, and fell to the floor in a swoon.

At the time of Mr. Couch's death she was decorating her room for Christmas.

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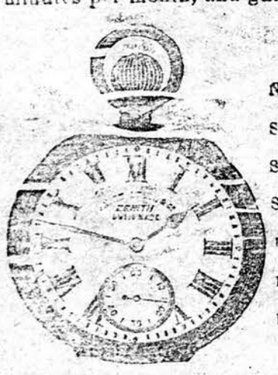

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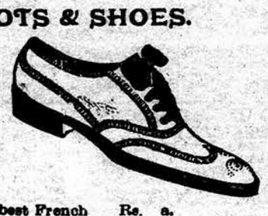

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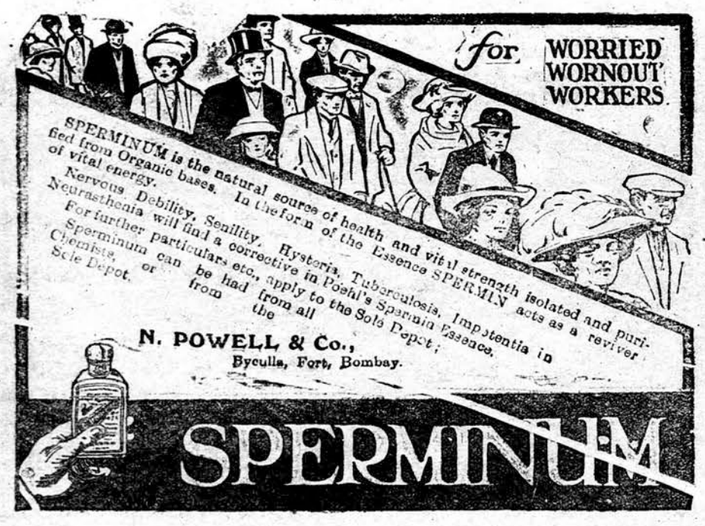

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ALL OUR WRIST WATCHES have lever movements, and prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

Is what may be termed an open Watch, it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch *par excellence* of its kind on the market.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	,,	37-7
14 ct. gold ...	,,	130 0
18 ct. ,, ...	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver... ...	Rs.	40-0
18 ct. gold...	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American wrist watch.

Silveroid ...	Rs.	40-0
Silver ..	,,	47-8
Rolled gold. *	,,	60-0

THE MILITARY" MODEL

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather dome in shape.

This form of strap prevents direct, contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	... ,,	37-8
14 ct. gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the "IDEAL" and "MILITARY MODEL" forms.

Nickel ... ...Rs. 25 net.

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WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS

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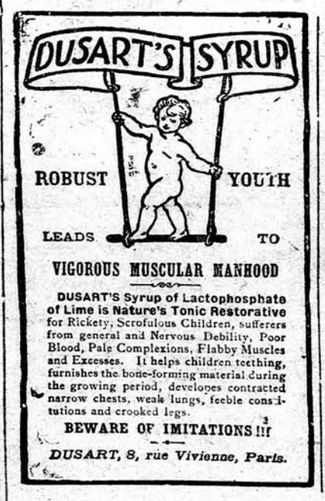
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse all substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LECLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.



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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

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Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE (Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's

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GENUINE.